ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 51,537—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE OF INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Ghats, Dâks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	11th Feb.
EGYPT	7912	G. Longbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Whisler	25th "
CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Longbourne	11th "
CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Whisler	6th May.
CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Longbourne	20th "
SHANNON	4382	F. Cole	27th "

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles. Passengers disembark at Marseilles. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	...	4,139	1st April 1899.
BERENICE	C. Androvich	2,618	15th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

Saloon passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	15th Feb., 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,323	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	4,295	7th April 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	1,080	£25

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	1st March, 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	6,000	2nd March 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 450	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750, six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 975, and twelve months Rs. 900.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "BISAGNO" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 24th February, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,748	Jacob	17th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and cook through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Cot and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th February, 1899, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 16th February, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd February, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 15th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 11th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,119 tons, on or about 18th February.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th February, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,228	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,245	X	9th May, 1899
ALAZIE	4,255	Neyre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	X	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Rangoon and Batavia.

S.S. LANDAURA, 2,308 tons on or about 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th February, 1899. Agents.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Supplies to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 12, Old Cash Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office and Bed rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

TONIC LIVER GRANULES.

WE are now SUPPLYING these well known and excellent little regulators in small boxes containing four Granules at 4 annas per box.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPORTING GUNS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SPORTING SEASON, 1899,

INVITE attention to their Fine Stock of Guns, Rifles and Requisites for Sportsmen. These are imported from the first English Houses, and are of the very best workmanship and finish. The Lee-Metford and all the latest Patterns of Magazine Rifles are kept in Stock, together with a very extensive Assortment of Hammerless, Ejector, and other Guns. Ammunition of all kinds can be supplied, and a speciality is made of Shot Cartridges, which are loaded on the FIELD System with SCHULTZE'S or other Powders, at the option of Customers, without Extra Charge.

SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.
ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE ROVER CYCLES.

STORES AND GROCERIES

ROYAN'S A LA BORDELAISE
DO. A LA VATEL

Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES.

ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS..... As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts..... As. 8 per lb.
SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia "	50	"	15	0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash. Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do. 50	do.	"	9 0
Isabels	do. 50	do.	"	7 8
Exquisitas	do. 50	do.	"	7 0
Princesses (small size)	do. 50	do.	"	5 0
Little Devils	do. 50	do.	"	3 0
Club Londres	do. 100	do.	"	7 0
Nauvo Habano Especial	do. 100		"	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		"	6 8
Habano 2A	do. 100		"	4 8
Cartado 1A	do. 100		"	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROMPT RELIEF

Can be OBTAINED by the use of

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP

In LUNG COMPLAINTS,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS
ASTHMA BRONCHITIS, &c.
SIMPLE COUGHS and COLDS Yield at once to its CURATIVE POWER.
Containing no INJURIOUS ingredients, it is PREFERABLE to the NUMEROUS IMPORTED REMEDIES of more or less HARMFUL Character, and is SUITABLE for ADULTS and CHILDREN alike.
Re 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE MERITS OF KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Are freely ACKNOWLEDGED by all who have used it REGULARLY.
It RESTORES and IMPROVES the GROWTH and COLOUR of the Hair.
It REMOVES SCURF and KEEPS the ROOTS of the Hair VIGOROUS and HEALTHY.
It is an ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS and pure VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And is the most REFRESHING and PLEASANT DRESSING PROCURABLE.
SUITABLE alike for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.
Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RUBBER Stamps, Seals, Memorials, Business Announcements, Die Sinking, Engraving, Copper Plate Printing, &c., executed with promptness and despatch at the Lowest Prices. Estimates free. Apply at the Office of the Bombay Gazette Press.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c., Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses. All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES,
from Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite BOMBAY CLUB.

PRISMATIC BINOCULAR GLASSES.
GOERZ—TRIEDER—BINOCULARS
WONDERFUL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW GLASSES.

EVEN as abstrusity was the delight of the olden time alchemist, so is utilitarianism the creed of the latter-day scientist, whose every effort in the field of research is made with the object of bringing into the ken of the outer world some new truth, some item of knowledge worth applying to the practical requirements of everyday life. Among the most useful of these applications of science that have recently come to the front are the prismatic Binocular Glasses that have recently been invented in Germany, and which transcend any of the Old-Fashioned Glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes Telescope excels the monster Glass that Lord Rosse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. Of course it is understood that the primary object of any Telescope combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and at the same time to magnify the image so formed sufficiently to enable its details to be observed without effort. A good telescope or field glass capable of producing a distinct image should therefore possess a large and well-illuminated field and suitable magnifying power. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Goerz-Trieder-Binoculars introduced into India by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., Bombay. They are the result of long and exhaustive calculations and experiments, and their optical and mechanical perfection and great portability will commend them to everyone whose profession, business or pastime necessitates the frequent use of a really good binocular glass.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EFFERVESCING SALINE.

Refreshing, purifying, invigorating by sea or land. A natural remedy for sluggish liver, resulting from residence in hot climates, overwork, or sedentary occupations, errors in diet—eating or drinking—biliousness, sick headache, sea-sickness, acidity and heartburn, overheated blood, skin eruptions, tendency to gout and muscular rheumatism, thirst. As a cooler of the system and purifier of the blood it is unsurpassed.

For preventing or removing unpleasant eruptions and pimples, which are so common to many persons at the change of the seasons, it is greatly superior to arsenic, Sulphur, and such remedies.

In many cases it entirely prevents, and it never fails to modify, the complaint ..... per bot. 1 4

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Plain & Abstract, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

W^M. HUTCHINSON and Co., Fort, India, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Printers, Lithographers, Bookbinders, Account Book Manufacturers, Engravers, Die Sinkers, Rubber Stamp Makers, Etc., Etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED STANDARD NOVELS:

EACH RS. 2-10.

WESTWARD Ho! By Charles Kingley. Illustrated by C. E. Brock.

HANDY ANDY. By Samuel Lover. Illustrated by H. M. Brock. With Introduction by Charles Whibley.

TOM CRINGLE'S LOG. By Michael Scott. Illustrated by J. Ayton Symington. With Introduction by Mowbray Morris.

ANNALS OF THE PARISH. By John Galt. Illustrated by Charles E. Brock. With Introduction by Alfred Ainger.

SYBIL; OR, THE TWO NATIONS, ETC. By Benjamin Disraeli. Illustrated by F. Pegram. With Introduction by H. D. Traill.

ADVENTURES OF HAJJI BABA OF ISPAHAN. By James Morier. Illustrated by H. R. Millar. With Introduction by the Hon. George N. Curzon, M. P.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

MR. CHARLES BERTRAM, THE INIMITABLE CARD CONJURER

and

COURT MAGICIAN,

TO-NIGHT.

R. BERTRAM has had the honour of being commanded to appear before

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

On THREE Several Occasions

at WINDSOR CASTLE, OSBORNE, and BALMORAL,

and has been summoned on no less than twenty-three separate times

TO PERFORM BEFORE

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE and SANDRINGHAM.

Mr. BERTRAM in GREAT BRITAIN and AMERICA has been universally acknowledged to be the Premier Prestidigitateur of the Century.

Reserved Stalls, Rs. 3. Balcony, Rs. 2. Back Seats, Rs. 1 and 8 annas.

Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY and Co.

Mr. BERTRAM will be prepared to give private seances of his Wonderful Entertainment. For terms and particulars, apply

F. H. S. MEREWETHER,

Mr. BERTRAM'S Business Manager,

care of KING, KING & Co.,

Bombay.

Doors open 9—Commence 9-30.
Carriages 11.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTORS desirous of tenderingfor the construction of a ROAD LEADING from the Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, near Ready Money House, to the property lately bought by His Highness the Gaekwar, can obtain particulars and conditions on application to the undersigned.

(Sd.) GRAHAM R. LYNN,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State, Baroda.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 2 p.m. on Friday, the 17th February, 1899, for the SUPPLIES of STATIONERY and DRAWING MATERIALS during the year 1899-1900.

Printed forms of Tender and Conditions of Contract can be had on payment of Rupees Five (5) for each form of Tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No notice will be taken of Tenders unless accompanied by Samples.

The usual deposit of Rupees Eight Hundred (800) for Stationery and Rupees Five Hundred (500) for Drawing Materials should be paid into the Chief Accountant's office at the time of lodging Tenders. The successful Tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per the conditions of contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 9th Feb. 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 395 OF 1897.

LALLJEE MANSING alias LALSING MANSING ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1 RAMDEEN GAYADEEN, 2 LALLJEE alias LALSING MANSING, 3 AJUDHYALAL BACHULAL, 4 RAGHOWANAND DEVI-DEEN, 5 SHAMSAHAL MISIR, 6 The HONORABLE MR. BASIL LANG ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of September 1898, for the sale by public auction without bidding by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of the Honorable Court at his office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1899, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.

"All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling hou es, chawls and temples standing thereon, situate at Nagpada Tank Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment, under Ward E Nos. 688, 689 and 690, and Street Nos. 72, 74 and 76, and containing by admeasurement 256, (two thundred and fifty-eight) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Bellasis Junction Road, and on the west and South by the Nagpada Mastan Tank Street, and on the North by the property of Sakarlar Bhandari, and Bohra Kumrooddin.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, temples standing thereon, situate, lying and being near new Nagpada, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by Sheik Davidas' house, on the West by the Government land, on the South, by the Hajari Street, and on the North by Mahomed Bengali's house, containing by admeasurement 295 (two hundred and ninety-six) square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 614 and 615, street Nos. 1 and 2, together with all houses, outhouses, stables buildings, yards, gardens, ways watercourses, easements, rights and things, appurtenant or reputed as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee Dayabhai and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of January, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of Shivdas Talsidas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT CARNAC, Administrator-General of Bombay..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration,

Witness, SIR LOUIS ADDIE KERSHAW, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 2nd day of December, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-eight and in the Sixty-Second Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 2nd day of December, 1898.

Messrs. HIRALAL MULLA & MULLA
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Vaccinator to Rajah Venkogopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893:—I am cured with fever for 20 years and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA AS A WORKING LIBRARY OR GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The late Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, famous alike as a physiological psychologist, as a microscopist and physiographer and likewise for his theory of the subconscious workings of the mind, which he called 'unconscious cerebration' wrote for the "Encyclopædia Britannica" an extremely interesting article upon the Atlantic Ocean, and incidently upon the obscure phenomena involved in the flow of the Gulf Stream.

Dr. Carpenter divides ocean currents into two classes, the first being those movements of ocean water in particular directions which can be traced to actions of wind upon its surface. Such a current thus directly impelled by wind is termed a 'drift current,' while a current whose onward movement is sustained by the 'vis a tergo' of the drift current is called a 'stream current.' Dr. Carpenter also points out that there is another source of current movement which has been overlooked by previous writers—namely, the indraught which necessarily takes place to keep up the level of any area from which the surface water is constantly being drifted away. Such currents, he designates as 'indraught' or 'supply currents.'

The initial movement of the current system, alike of the North and South Atlantic, is given by the trade winds, which are continually driving the water of the intertropical region from the African towards the American side of the basin, so as to produce what is known as the Equatorial Current. The position of the northern and southern boundaries of this current shifts like the area of the trade-winds, in accordance with the northern and southern declination of the sun, a steady westward drift being generally met with to the north side of the Tropic of Cancer in the summer of the northern hemisphere, and to the south of the Tropic of Capricorn in the summer of southern, whilst in the winter of each hemisphere the border of the drift lies within the tropic of that hemisphere.

From the Observation made on the "Challenger" expedition it appears that the Equatorial Current, like other drift currents is very shallow, its depth being not much greater than fifty fathoms. Its rate of movement does not average over 20 or 30 miles a day, and towards the lower level of the current the velocity is not half this.

The Equatorial Current sweeps along the Caribean Sea into the Gulf of Mexico, which it traverses in the form of a horse-shoe, and thence issues through the Straits of Florida, to be known henceforth as the Gulf Stream.

As this powerful current is narrowed by flowing through the slender channel between Florida and Cuba, its velocity is considerably accelerated, reaching sometimes four nautical miles per hour. Its average rate through the whole year is not, however, much more than two miles per hour, or about fifty miles per day.

Curiously enough, however, the Gulf Stream does not by any means occupy the whole of the Sectional area of the Florida channel; for it is separated from the American side by a band of cold water, which occupies about three-eighths of the channel's total breadth of forty miles, and which also dips under the out flowing current. After flowing northward along the coast of the United States, the current is bent eastward passing the banks of Newfoundland.

Now comes the important part of Dr. Carpenter's article. By the gradual thinning out and expansion of the Gulf Stream after passing the banks, by the progressive reduction of its rate of movement, and by the loss of that excess of temperature which previously distinguished it, this remarkable current so far loses its special attributes as to be no longer recognizable east of the meridian 30 degrees west long.—that is to say, at about the longitude of the Azores. There the current degenerates into the general easterly drift of that region of the Atlantic which is kept up by the prevalence of westerly winds. Where the Florida current or true Gulf Stream can last be distinctly recognised, it is flowing almost due east at a rate which would require about 100 days to bring it to Land's End. The only valid evidence of its extension to any part of the western shores of Europe is afforded by the variable current known as Rennell's, whose strength mainly depends on the continued prevalence of the westerly anti-trades.

"Of the whole mass of water on the other hand that is brought into Mid-Atlantic by the Gulf Stream, "deflected Dr. Carpenter," it may be stated with confidence that the larger proportion turns southward east of the Azores and helps to form the North African current." So Dr. Carpenter concludes that the amelioration of the cold of North-Western Europe cannot be clearly attributed to the true Gulf Stream at all. The true explanation of the fact that the British Isles has so mild a climate is to be found in quite other phenomena, which are elaborated in Dr. Carpenter's celebrated theory of vertical oceanic circulation.

If a man wishes of keep abreast of his time and to rid himself as much as he may of these baseless traditions, he must do a certain amount of reading, and that reading must be of a sort which he knows to be accurate. What he most needs is a thoroughly reliable compendium of all human knowledge, and this is precisely what the "Encyclopædea Britannica" amounts to. It is not merely the one work of its kind in the world, it is the one work in the English language, which, within a reasonable amount of time, will tell a busy man and woman absolutely everything they wish to know in the way of general information. It may be considered in the light of a library of geography and physiography, and one may dip into it carelessly and grapple with such interesting bits of information as have here been plucked out of Professor Carpenter's article on the Atlantic. But there are literally hundreds of articles of equal interests dealing with the various portions of the earth just as there are hundreds upon hundreds of other fascinating articles dealing with matters of science, and literature, and history, and biography, and law and religion, and art, and the like.

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[27 EL 14]

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bhindy Bazaar, near Fool Gully, the stock-in trade of Mr. Carim Goolam Hoosain closing business consisting of sets of harness, saddles, saddle cloth, reins, bridles, whips bits, etc., in lots to suit purchasers.

The above is on view

SALE OF WASTE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Swadeshi Mills, at Cooria, by order of the Agent of the Mill and on account and at the risk of Messrs H. E. Bode and Sons—

About 25 cwts tarpoller waste.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured, piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of Pundit Shamji Krishnaverma, consisting of folding harmonium by Ramchandra, wardrobe in two pieces, chairs, iron double bedstead, copper utensils, glass utensils, glass bottles, lamps, wearing apparel, tables, teapoys etc.

LD.-B B L, rifles, by George Smith, maker to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, New Bond Street, London.

1 Iron framed ebonized cottage piano by Rose, nearly new. 24 Boxes Greek Bandy.

AT 2 P.M.

A few pneumatic new and second hand bicycles.
1 strong built palanquin shigram.
1 second hand victoria.
1 " brougham.
1 " dogcart.
1 Jafferabat cow with calf, which gives 9 seers of milk.

And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN KAMATIPURA 7TH STREET.

On TUESDAY the 14th Inst at 4 P.M. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dhanaji Peeraji Condawar, Balloo Peeraji Condawar and Lakhmibai, the heirs and legal representative of the deceased Mortgagor Peeraji Soobhanji Condawar in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of April 1891, the following property viz—

All that piece of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort in New Town in the Island and subdistrict of Bombay on the south side of Kamatipura 7th street containing by admeasurement 36 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered by the collector of quit and ground rent under old No 4056, New No. 10658, old survey N. 2-35-2 and New survey No. 6251 and assessed under street No. 16 and ward No. 1640 1 and bounded on the East by the house of Tookaram Lingoo, on the West by the house of Nagoo Purbhaji, on the North by Kamatipura 7th street and on the south by a sweepers passage and which premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagees and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Bombay, 10th February, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JOLLY BOATS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th Inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, one jolly boat, with 1 sail and 2 oars as she now lies off Apollo Bunder, the property of C. HERBERT Esq.

The property or a gentleman 2 Jolley-boats, about 25' 6" long.

The above is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th Inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome dog-cart in very good order.
1 handsome bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

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Under instructions from Mr. Robert Hunter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Messrs. R. Scott and Co's stables, Girgaum, to the highest bidder, a splendid batch of 23 newly imported walers, comprising some thorough-bred pairs and single harness horses, also chargers and thorough-bred and cob all in splendid condition.

The above lot is broken and unbroken, and fit for immediate use.

This is an opportunity which will not occur again this year, and therefore we beg to draw particular attention of local as well as up-country buyers.

The horses are now on view.

Under instructions from the executors of the estate of the late Mrs. Catherine Hirsch, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy's bungalow, Dookyard Road, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. the very handsome teak and blackwood plain and full open carved French polished household furniture, iron single and double bedsteads, rich glass, crockery and plateware, American revolving top writing table, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Hyderabad carpets, China and Japanese vases, one large size Australian fire proof safe by Weir Hernalser one sweet-toned square Piano by Schiedmayer & Soehne, &c, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHARNEY ROAD, GIRGAUM.

Under instructions from bai Halimabai, widow of Molloobin Haji Hasson and Mr. Jahangir Dorabji, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on SATURDAY the 25th instant, at 4 p m sell by Public Auction on the premises, under the power of sale reserved to them and on account and risk of Tarabai Nalquin and Bhicoo Nalquin, daughters of the late Pandoo Mahadav, Doorgabai, widow of Vishnoo Pandu, Muruchand Vishnu Jagannath Vishnoo and Gujanund Vishnoo, sons of Vishnoo Pandu, Maku Nalquin, Mogru Nalquin, Krishna and Kashee daughters of Vishnoo Pandu. Mihabai daughter of Tara Nalquin and Chandri daughter of Pootoo Nalquin the deceased daughter of Pandu Mahadev under an indenture of mortgage dated 2nd September 1897, the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Charney Road near Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 144, New No. 1323, old survey No. 146 and new survey No. 2039, in the name of the said Pandoo Mahadev Kalgootkar and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1175, Street No. 1, 2, 27, 29, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the west, by the Charney Road, on or towards the north by the property of Pandurang Makunjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Soondrabai, wife of Janardhan Vasedevjee and which said hereditaments and premises have been and are in the possession and occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Jehangir and Seerval solicitors at their office, Oriental Buildings or to to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BANIAN ROAD AND CAMATEEPOORA OR FURAS ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 27th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the spot by instructions of the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Munmohundas Casidas, the mortgagor, the undermentioned immoveable properties:—unless in the meantime the same are disposed of by private contract.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Banian Road, without the Fort in the Island and Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 227 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1079 and 2364, new No. 2253, old survey No. 2059, and new survey No. 1246, under Tenure Quit and ground rent and assessed in the books of the assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 6387, and Street No. 24, 26, 28, and 29, 31, 32, and bounded on or towards the north by the Banian Row, on or towards the south by Bappoo Khote Street on or towards the east by the property of the late Hormusjee Dorabjee, and on or towards the west by the property of Malpa Moosa Kako.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 2423 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements and premises consisting of a range of Chawls or buildings and a detached bungalow or dwelling-house situate at or near Kamatipura or the Cross Road, leading to the Grant Road

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, commencing 15th March, 1899. 51 Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Hony. Secy., Elphinstone College, Bombay.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 25th February, at 9-30 p.m.

W. WEBB,
Hony. Secretary.

25th January, 1899.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 13th February 1899, at 6 P.M.

J. A. JEFFREY,
M. F. REID,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 27th and 21st February.

First entry closes on 13th February.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from the undersigned.

D. LINDSAY, Hony : Secy : & Trea,
The Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	4th	March	1899.
Do	11th	do	do
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

BOMBAY RACES.

SATURDAY, 18TH, WEDNESDAY, 22ND, AND SATURDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY.

ADMISSION :—

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock including tickets for 2 Ladies ...Rs. 15
SEASON TICKETS—Grand Stand and Enclosure only with tickets for 2 Ladies ...Rs. 12

DAY TICKETS.

Grand Stand and Enclosure, including admittance for 1 Lady ...Rs. 5
Private Paddock ...Re. 1

N.B.—Ladies and Members, W. I. T. C., are admitted to the Private Paddock Free.

Application for SEASON TICKETS should be made to the Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

DAY TICKETS will be sold at the Gate only.

N.B.—SEASON TICKETS for the EXTRA MEETINGS are NOT available for the Bombay Races.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 6th February, 1899.

BOMBAY CYCLE CLUB.
ANNUAL RACE MEETING,
4-30 P.M., MARINE LINES TRUCK.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, and 11th,
LADIES FREE.

Free enclosure for soldiers and sailors in uniform.

By permission of Colonel Trivithick the Band of the G. I. P Railway Volunteers will play a selection of music on the ground on Friday, the 10th instant.

Admission :—Rs. 1 per day, Rs. 1-8-0 for 2 days.
Tickets can be obtained from

T. DERRY, Esq., Kemp & Co., Fort.

Or from the Honorary Secretary, B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices, Fort, or at the Entrance, Marine Lines.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

OPENING OF BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY FOR GOODS TRAFFIC TO CALCUTTA VIA KOLA AND TO CUTTACK AND EAST COAST RAILWAY VIA BARANG.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY, EXTENSIONS to Calcutta via Kola and to Cuttack and Southern India are now opened for the carriage of all classes of goods.

The opening of these extensions makes a junction at Barang with the East Coast Railway and connects Orissa Madras and Calcutta with the Central Provinces and the N. W. Provinces, and Berars by a direct Rail Railway route, cheaper and shorter than has hitherto existed.

The following are the new routes offered to the carriage of goods :—

From Orissa via Khargpur and Sini, to Kutni and via to the N. W. Provinces.
From Orissa via Khargpur and Sini, to Nagpur and via and the Western side of India.
From Orissa to Calcutta via Kola.
From all Stations on the East Coast Railway to any Station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and to Kutni and via and Nagpur and via.
From all Stations on the East Coast Railway to Calcutta via Kola.
From Madras and Stations on the Madras Railway and connected lines to Calcutta via Kola and all Stations on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and via.

The opening for Passenger Traffic will take place some time in February, the date of which will be duly notified.

For further information apply to Traffic Manager, Nagpore, District Traffic Superintendents, Nagpur, Bilaspur, Chekarbharee and Khargpur, all Station Masters, B. N. Railway and Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., Calcutta.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 21st January, 1899.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
27, APOLLO STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY Papers for perusal in the Morning and Noon at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also Home-Papers and Magazines.

Mofussil Residents can also be supplied with the Papers when available.

For Terms apply to
VINCENT & Co.,
Agents.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT MAHABLESHWAR.

THE excellent BUNGALOW, well furnished, known as FLORENCE HALL at Mahableshwar.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2. Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agents in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water, 11-3m., 11-44a. Low water, 5-9m., 5-2a.

Justices' election of a Municipal Councillor, 4 p.m.

Bombay Cycle Club, annual race meeting, Marine Lines, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Royal Yacht Club Regatta, rowing matches.

Tivoli Theatre, Mr. Charles Bertram's performances.

Departure of the Troopship Nubia.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 2nd instant, concluded yesterday.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Binda Mugnoo, a syce employed in the Veterinary College at Parel, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, suffering from a wound on the head caused by the kick of a horse. He has been detained in the hospital for treatment.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a serious accident befell Mahadoo Pursoo, aged twenty-eight years, while driving his own bullock-cart along the Esplanade Road. He fell off the vehicle, and one of the wheels passed over his body. He sustained serious internal injury, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He is in a precarious condition.

ACCIDENT TO A PAINTER.—Abdul Rehman Sheikh Abdulla, a Mahomedan painter, aged twenty-two years, residing at Nariel Wady was painting the side of the s. s. Gaikwar in the P. and O. Docks, on the 6th instant, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell off the staging, a height of about three feet and sustained a dislocation of the left wrist. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

BOMBAY AND THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—We learn that at an ordinary meeting of the Royal Statistical Society, London, held on the 17th January last, Mr. Nasservanjee R. Mistri of Messrs. Cornforth and Mistri, Incorporated Accountants, Bombay, was elected a Fellow. Mr Mistri is also a Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors of London, and a member of the American Society of Public Accountants. Mr Mistri is the second native of India who has obtained this honour, Mr Dadabhoy Nasrozji being the first, who was elected in the year 1892. The honorary president of the society is H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and among its fellows appear the names of Lord Rosebery Lord G. Hamilton, and the Right Hon. L. Courtney.

SUICIDE THROUGH FEVER.—A distressing case of suicide occurred on Wednesday afternoon, the man's name being Babaji Gunoo, aged thirty years, a Hindoo shoemaker, residing at Fergusson Road. Whilst suffering from delirium he threw himself in a tank at Worlee. A few days ago he was attacked with fever. This increased, and he became delirious. On Wednesday morning he disappeared from home. A search was made by his relatives, who in the afternoon recovered his body from the tank. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an injury yesterday, when a verdict of suicide by drowning during the delirium of fever was recorded.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.—The Bombay Horse Show which is to be held on Monday and Tuesday, February 20th and 21st, promises to be a most successful event. Intending exhibitors should remember that the first entries close on Monday next, and further that the officials and committee will be facilitated on their work if they are sent in as early as possible. The horse leaping is always an attractive feature and in reference to this the executive of the Western India Turf Club have kindly consented to permit exhibitors in the jumping classes to practice their animals on the jumps erected at the Mahaluxmi racecourse. There will be a section for dogs, and this also should be well patronised. The donations to the Prize fund already amount to Rs. 2,700, but further subscriptions are solicited that substantial prizes may be given. Sub-cribers of Rs. 5 and over will each receive a season ticket admitting one gentleman and two ladies.

MARRIAGE IN NATIVE HIGH LIFE.—Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morbi, M.A. LL.M.(Cantab), Barrister-at-law, late Deputy Commissioner in Berars, Dewan of Bharatpur, Central India, and now Personal Adviser to H. H. the Maharana of Oodeypore Mewar, was married to a Kumari of the Great Gohel family of Bhavnagar on the 6th instant, with due eclat at Rajkot in the presence of the Chief and the principal friends. The Kumar is the younger brother of H.H. Sir Waghji G.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Morbi and is a person of some consideration. The late Mr. Chester Macnaughten Principal of the Rajkumar College Rajkot, took a very deep interest in the Kumar and was proud of him as one of his best pupils. The Kumar looked on as an admirable result of English home training and education. The Kumar (now 35 years of age) has already done works of great importance and responsibility and is a promising administrator of high intellect.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Kalloo Dharma, a Hindu lad aged nine years, was charged by Inspector Walker, with stealing a leather purse, containing eight annas and eight pies, from a boy, named Varajlal Khimji, aged nine years. About half-past 10 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the boy Varajlal, who attends the Bhuleshwar School, was standing outside that institute, with several other juveniles. He purchased a pice worth of ice and was taking it, when accused, who was in the crowd, put his hand in the front pocket of the complainant's coat and removed his purse. Complainant did not notice the accused, nor did he miss the purse, until the police brought the accused in their custody and showed him the article, which he at once identified as his own. The accused, on being questioned by the court, stated that he only put his two fingers in the complainant's pocket and removed the purse. He did it without any cause. The boy's father, Dharma, a weaver in silk, stated that his son's behaviour as a rule was good. Taking into consideration the boy's age the Magistrate ordered him to be released on his entering into a bond with one surety in Rs. 100 to appear and receive sentence when called upon within six months, and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. The father offered to become the surety which was accepted by the court without deposit.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES.—The Committee of Management of this institution beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations from 1st July to 31st December 1898 :—Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata (annually) Rs. 100; Mr. Abdoo Abdul Kadar (monthly subscriber) Rs. 90; H. E the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E (Governor of Bombay), Rs. 20; Khan Saheb Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hassum Bhalloo, Rs 15; The Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, K. C. I. E, Mr Mutraj Khattau, Mr L Penny, C. E. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, in memory of the late Mr Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jussawalla, Khan Bahadur Dhanjeebhoy F Camadore, C. I. E, Mr Curimbhoy Ebrahim, Messrs Thackersey Mooljee Sons, F S P, C A D A Friend and a Parsee Friend, each Rs 10; the Hon'ble Mr Justice S Subramaniya Iyer, C I E Dewan Bahadur, Rs 7; Mr Ardeshir P Sethna, Rs 6; the Hon'ble Mr Justice M G Ranade, C I E, Mr Ebrahim Noordin, N P V, F Y S Messrs Visram Ebrahim and Co; J M R, Mrs Flora Sassoon, Mr Nasarwanjee Jivanji Readymoney, A Parsee Mr G A Pitta, Khan Bahadur M N Nanavate, B A, L L B E C B A, Mr M Ramji, Messrs Nensey Spencer and Co., Mr R P Brunton, Mr A S Framjee, Messrs Tulsidas Khundoo and Shapoorjee, Mr Manekjee D Kanga, B A L L B C W C the Hon'ble Mr H M Thompson, B A, M I C E L P R A A, Messrs Cummoo Jaffer Sulleman and Co. Dr H K Tavaria, Dr H H Ghaswala, and Mr P R Ratnagar each Rs 5; Mr G P de Saone, Rs 3; Mr J M Chichgar, Mr Janardhan Rugoba Sahani and Mr M H Sanjana, each Rs 2. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the treasurer of the institution.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

PROBABLY the members had a surfeit of shooting last week so only a small muster faced the targets on Wednesday morning the 8th instant. The shooting was good on the whole, that of Herbert being especially good. The full scores were :—

9TH COMPETITION.	500 yards.
L-Corpl A G Herbert G I P Ry Vols	27a
Lieut D J Sharp Bo Vol Rifles	25b
E R A F Bishop Royal Navy	24c
Capt F W English Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles ...	23

a Handicapped 6 points, b handicapped 4 points, and c winner of spoon.

10TH COMPETITION.	500 yards.
Lieut D J Sharp Bo Vol Rifles	23a
Capt F W English Bo Vol Rifles	23
L-Corpl A G Herbert G I P Ry Vol	23
E R A F Bishop Royal Navy	22
Serjt Major J H Downing Bo Vol Rifles ...	21

a Handicapped 4 points winner of spoon.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLANDS ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at the Criminal Sessions yesterday and the following cases were heard before his lordship and a common jury.

A THIEF AFFECTING MADNESS.

Mahomed Saiyad, an old offender, was placed at the bar on a charge of theft of a copper pot on the 2nd ultimo. The accused, who affected madness and appeared disposed to be violent, swaying himself backwards and forwards, was handcuffed and held in restraint by three policemen, and muttered unintelligible sounds in a loud tone. When questioned if he pleaded guilty or not guilty he repeated the loud sounds. The case was transferred to the next Criminal Sessions.

FORGERY AND USING FORGED DOCUMENTS.

Narandas Ratansey and Narron Mooljee were placed at the bar on a charge of forgery and using as genuine forged documents. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Thackerdas, Dharamsi, Cama, and Hormasjee, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Raikes for the defence.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted the offences but said they committed them for the benefit of the widow and children of their deceased master, and that they had no bad motive therein. They prayed for mercy, and for that purpose had engaged counsel.

Mr. Raikes stated to his lordship the circumstances under which the accused were placed at the bar. They were tried at the last Criminal Session on similar charges before Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, and were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years each. The present transaction was really the same as that for which the accused were already tried and sentenced at the last Criminal Sessions. It was with the view of securing the deceased's property to his widow, Motivahoo, and her children that their relations and the accused, the deceaseds mehtas, put their heads together and forged the endorsements on the shares of the New Berar Company and the Albert Press Company. The learned counsel asked the court to inflict a light sentence, bearing in mind that the accused had already been punished by Mr. Justice B. Tyabji, and that the prosecutor had filed civil suits against the accused, who had, moreover, incurred the penalty of loss of reputation.

Mr. Inverarity said the accused had pocketed all the monies they raised on the shares, and still kept them in their possession. The offence was a very serious one indeed.

The prisoners, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, prayed for mercy, saying they had already been convicted and punished.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoners they had pleaded guilty to a very serious offence. He had listened to all that their counsel urged on their behalf; and taking into consideration all the circumstances, his Lordship sentenced them each to one year's rigorous imprisonment to commence at the termination of the sentence they were now undergoing.

BITING OFF A NOSE AND EAR.
AN INHUMAN HUSBAND.

VEERJE Ibrahim, a Hindu, was charged with causing grievous hurt to his wife, Amirbai, by biting off her nose and ear, and setting fire to the hair of her head on the 10th January last. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoner was not defended.

Mr. Strangman briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The accused and his wife, the complainant, were residing at the beginning of last month in the native town. On the morning of the 10th January, the prisoner, who had been away all night, came home about 7 or 8 a. m., when his wife was in his room with her little boy; and being asked for something to eat, gave him some bread, which was the only food ready at the time. The prisoner sent away the boy to fetch tea for him, threw his wife down, and bit off her nose and ear. He then took a small bottle out of his pocket, poured some Kerosine oil out of it upon her head, and lighted it with a wick. The woman shouted out; persons collected outside the door which was fastened from inside and when it was opened found the woman lying unconscious on the floor. The prisoner rushed out of the room and was soon arrested. He was taken inside the room, and in the presence of a "punch" the police found the bits of a nose and an ear. The woman had been detained to this day in hospital from which she was brought to the court. The prisoner when taken before a Magistrate, made a statement which would be read to the jury.

A medical woman, the complainant said she was about 25 years of age, and since the beginning of last month, she lived in a house in Nishanpada Road with the accused, her husband. About 7 o'clock one morning accused came home and asked for something to eat. He had been sleeping at his sister's house the preceding night. Witness said she had only bread in the house, and she gave it him. One Kuiserbai, who was in the room with witness, went to the water pipe, and accused sent his boy, about eight years of age, to get some tea for him for two pice. Accused then threw her down, and holding her hands bit her nose and ear clean off. He took out a small bottle of kerosine oil and a wick and after lighting the wick, set fire to the hair of her head as she was lying down on the floor. She screamed and people collected out side the door of the room. Prisoner afterwards opened the door, and a policeman who was outside the door arrested him. Witness was unconscious and was removed to the Jamsetji Hospital, where she was still detained.

In cross-examination, accused put the witness several questions impeaching her fidelity.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, prisoner made a long statement, saying, his wife had been unfaithful to him and had been living for several days with a Pathan.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he would inflict upon him the extreme punishment provided in the Code. Prisoner was then sentenced to seven years, rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

Abdool Sherkhan, a Mahomeden, and Gokal Gulabchand and Karsondas, Parshotam, both Hindus, were placed in the dock charged with housebreaking and theft on the 4th instant. The prisoners were father charged with the abetment of house breaking.

It appears that the third prisoner was a tenant of the complainant Devidas Laxmidas living at Cowasji Patel Tank Road. On the day in question the complainant locked the doors of his house and went out. He returned home the following morning when he found the doors broken open and gold and silver ornaments missing from his cupboard. He gave information to the police and the three prisoners were subsequently arrested and a portion of the property was recovered. At the close of the case his Lordship summed up the evidence briefly after which the jury unanimously found the prisoners guilty of the offences with which they stood charged.

The first prisoner admitted a previous conviction and his Lordship sentenced him to seven year's rigorous imprisonment. The other two prisoners were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

The Sessions were then formally dissolved.

THE RELIGION OF SHAKESPEARE.

THE Rev. Stanislas Boswin S. J. delivered a lecture on the "Religion of Shakespeare" last evening in the hall of the St. Xavier's College, the Rev. William Wallnath, S. J. presiding. The lecturer said it is a matter of pride to every Englishman that his nationality has in Shakespeare given to the world the greatest dramatist that ever lived. And justly so because nationality establishes not only a certain family likeness among all its members, but also that spirit of solidarity that general communion of interest by which each individual considers the good and ill fortune, the honour and shame of all the rest, as reflecting upon himself. But if nationality creates such a bond of union and mutual interest the Christian religion does no less. For it brings nations into the one spiritual family of the children of God, and thus establishes a new and higher solidarity, which takes into account the eternal as well as the temporal. Now there is no body of Christians which emphasizes this spiritual brotherhood of man, whether in this life or the next more unreservedly, more consistently and universally than the Catholic Church. And, therefore it is a matter of legitimate interest to Catholics to obtain certainty as to this fellowship in their religion in the case of such of the departed as have signalized themselves by any good and great work. One of these is Shakespeare. The good which he has done and will never cease to do, by the intellectual and moral influence of his writings, is inexhaustible. If Englishmen point with just pride to this man as their compatriot, it is but natural for Catholics to rejoice when they find that as solid grounds they can claim him as their coreligionist.

The grounds for this claim the lecturer investigated in his lecture.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin;" "also Testimonials from Countess Cathcart, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Duly certified. Warning: Where buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
STRIFE AVERTED.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra presiding.

CASKET PRESENTED TO THE NEW VICEROY.

The Corporation considered letter to their Secretary from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, who stated, "Will you express to your Committee his Excellency's expression of admiration for the taste and skill displayed in the casket presented to him on his landing in Bombay."

Dr. Viegas, in proposing to record the letter, observed that the credit of the "taste and skill" referred to in the letter was wholly and solely due to their Secretary, who caused the casket to be made befitting the object of the presentation. (Hear Hear)

VALUATION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The Corporation considered letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, stating that H. E. the Governor in Council proposed, with their consent, to appoint Mr. F. W. Stevens C. I. E., to fix for the ensuing term of five years the rateable value of buildings and lands in the city of Bombay vesting in Her Majesty and beneficially occupied. The Corporation, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Sayani, concurred in the appointment of Mr. Stevens, and consented to pay a moiety (not exceeding Rs. 2,500) of his remuneration as also of the charges for printing the award.

A THREATENED TUSSEL.

The Corporation next discussed resolution of the Standing Committee which was to the effect that, in view of the large sum (Rs 11,000) at which the cost of acquiring the property belonging to Mr. Jehangir Manekjee Contractor required for opening out Mughbhat Lane to Girgam Road was estimated, and the probability that the actual cost would exceed that estimate, the Standing Committee did not feel justified in recommending that the expenditure be incurred.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula proposed, and it was duly seconded that the resolution of the Standing Committee be recorded.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cassinath proposed, and Mr S D. Khote seconded, an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain counsel's opinion as to whether or not it was obligatory on the Standing Committee to provide funds or any expenditure which the Corporation had sanctioned.

In the course of the discussion which took place on the question, Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai observed that the Standing Committee had exceeded its powers in so far as it sat to review the deliberate opinion expressed and the resolution passed by the Corporation sanctioning the scheme.

Dr. Katrak said that it was on his motion that the resolution of the Standing Committee was passed. He explained at some length the circumstances which induced the committee to pass the resolution.

Mr. Hormusjee Chothia contended that the Standing Committee had no right to go behind the resolution deliberately arrived at by the Corporation. The Committee was only asked to provide funds, and not to sit in appeal on the judgment of the Corporation to upset their resolution. He proposed a rider to the effect that the Corporation viewed the action of the Standing Committee with great regret.

As Rao Bahadur Dhakjee declined to accept the rider to his amendment, Mr. Hormusjee moved another amendment, recapitulating the words of Rao Bahadur Dhakjee's amendment together with the rider suggested by him.

Mr. Cursetjee Wadia, in seconding the last amendment remarked that it was a peremptory order given to the Standing Committee which they ought to have carried out.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin said that there appeared to be a serious conflict between the Corporation and the Standing Committee. (Cries of "Oh" "Oh" and "No" "No".) (Mr. Wacha: seven years war. Laughter.) The Standing Committee had no doubt encroached upon the rights of the Corporation but that was no reason why a vote of censure should be passed on the Committee who as men of honour would have no other alternative than to resign their seats. He hoped that the Standing Committee would see their mistake—

Mr. Ibrahim; I emphatically say no.

Mr. Kazi Kabrudin: I am not at all surprised at Mr. Ibrahim's emphatic denial as he is not only a member, but the chairman of the Committee. (Laughter). In conclusion, he said that he hoped Mr. Chothia would not press his amendment.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail said that the members of the Standing Committee who were a select body had ample discretion vested in them and their action ought to be supported by the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani said that the Standing Committee appeared to have acted according to their lights, their judgment, and the materials placed before them, and in doing what they had done had only discharged their duty. (Hear Hear,) As regards the constitutional question whether or not the Standing Committee could refuse to consider the recommendation, it depended upon circumstances and upon the finances at their disposal. If members of the Standing Committee sat there only to carry out the behests of the Corporation, then he might say that they were not fit to sit on the Committee. (Hear Hear.) He appealed to the good sense of Mr. Chothia to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. G. W. Roughton said that members of the Standing Committee should not allow themselves to be quietly sat upon. It absolutely rested with the Standing Committee to say whether they would recommend the payment of a specific sum or not. That was perfectly clear from the Act. (A member: No.) He was surprised that some of the legal members did not seem to have studied their Act. The Corporation might ask them to do a certain thing, but it rested with the Standing Committee, as financial advisers of the Corporation to say whether or not they would recommend the payment of the money. The Standing Committee went into the matter most carefully and they did not think it advisable in the straitened state of municipal finance to recommend the scheme. He was aware that to certain members of the Corporation the Standing Committee was as a red rag to a bull. They had broad shoulders, and they were prepared to bear any aspersions cast upon them. They did not care a pence for them—(Hear hear and laughter)—they were only doing their duty. (Applause). He hoped the Corporation would reject Mr. Chothia's amendment.

Dr. Viegas contended that the Standing Committee were quite within their rights in doing what they did.

Mr. Kabraji said that though he was not in favour of the resolution of the meeting of the Standing Committee he might say that most unwarranted aspersions were cast on the Committee whom he was bound to defend. If they were to look to the resolution passed by the Corporation on the previous occasion, they would find that the Standing Committee had strictly followed the directions of the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee pointed out from the printed proceedings of the Standing Committee's meeting, that five members were in favour of the resolution and one member opposed to it, the remaining six having refrained from voting. Mr. Chothias amendment included even those who were not in favour of the resolution; which was to say the least not a fair thing to do. He contended that the Standing Committee were within their powers when they passed the resolution.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula in replying on the debate argued that the Standing Committee had power to refuse to recommend any grant for the Corporation. They were not bound to comply either with the wishes or the directions or the peremptory order of the Corporation. The Corporation had no power to dictate to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Hormusjee's amendment was then put to the vote and lost only five members voting in its favour. Rao Bahadur Dhakjees amendment was also rejected.

The original proposition was then on a division carried by a majority.

Mr. S. E. Dhondy demanded a poll the result of which was that there were 25 members in favour of and 18 against the resolution which was declared carried amidst loud applause.

After transacting other business, the Corporation adjourned till Monday next.

CELEBRATION OF LAILAT-UL-KADUR, NIGHT OF POWER.

A GRAND meeting of Mahomedans was held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Mainul Islam and Anjuman Hafzul Islam at Hoozra street, New Nagpada on Wednesday to celebrate the ceremonial of Lailat-ul Kadar together with Khatum Koran Sharif. The halls and premises of both the Anjumans were brilliantly and tastefully illuminated with lamps of variegated colour, jhomars and oil buttles. Rows of lamps were arranged in such a way in the street, that it presented a very beautiful spectacle. Messrs. Ebrahim Hafiz and Mia Goolam Rassool with Khan Shaheb Munshi Syed Mainoodin received the guests. There were nearly 2,000 Mahomedans of different sections of the community. Among those present were the following :—Kazi Mahomed Saheb Londay, Kazi of Bombay, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Dr. Goolam Sarwar, Khan Saheb Munshi Syed Mainoodin, Kazi Kootboodin, Kazi Chilmai, Moulvi Nizami, Kazi Hamidoola, Messrs. Munshi Mahomed Amir, Syed Hassan (Hospital Assistant), Syed Ebrahim, Shaikh Mia Goolam Rassool, Moulvi Ahmed, Munshi Mahomed Ismail, Mahomed Yacoob Mumshi, Mahomed Zardost and many others. The Khatam Koran Sharif ceremony was performed by Kazi Hamidoola who read and recited several choice passages from the Holy Koran Sharif. Many Karus (Koran readers) followed suit. Mr. Mia Goolam Rassool, Manager of the Anjuman presented Shawls and Petas to Koran readers and a Shawl was also presented to Khan Saheb Munshi Syed Mainoodin, Deputy Educational Inspector, Municipality, and President of the above Anjuman. The Members of the Anjuman cordially thanked Mr. Ebrahim Hafiz (Honorary Secretary) for having zealously worked in bringing together such a large assembly on the occasion. The celebration was brought to a close late at midnight after the usual distribution of pan, goolab, mas and flowers &c.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade...	10	3	9
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	14	7	40
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	22	6	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	20	4	25
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	43	10	49
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	5	3	15
G Mahim and Worlee	10	4	16
Water Division.....	6	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	50	67
Total.....	124	87	257*
Total plague deaths to date...	34,056	30,114	348
Same date last year ...	185	202	

* One unknown.

FOUND DEAD.

The dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, aged about thirty-five years, was found at Abdul Rehman Street, on Wednesday afternoon. Another body of a Hindu, named Povraji Visram, aged forty years, was found in an empty room of a chawl at Ghorupdeo Road, the same afternoon. Both the bodies were examined by the District Medical officers for C and Ewards, respectively, and they certified that deaths were due to plague. The bodies were then disposed of.

Rama Ithoo, aged twenty-one years, residing at Municipal Stables, Pultan Road, was found suffering from plague and was removed by the police to the Modikhana Hospital.

BANDORA.

There was one attack and one death from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality, on Thursday.

DAMAUN.

On Monday, says our correspondent, there were two deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, one of a Machi boy at Ghati Vad, and the other of a Lohar, who had come a few days ago from Ahmedabad to earn his living. There was no death on Tuesday from plague, but there were two more attacks, increasing the number of persons lying in a precarious state to eight. On the arrival here, on Tuesday, of Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala, several persons, principally Parsees, called on him and requested him to give them the benefit of fresh inoculation, and he has written to Professor Haffkine for a supply of prophylartic lymph for 1,000 to 1,200 persons, and has asked Dr. K. M. Dubash to come up here.—His Excellency the Governor of Damaun sent an intimation last night to the witnesses to be examined before the Indian Plague Commission, that he had received a telegram from Surat from the Secretary to the Commission, stating that, owing to to the indisposition of the President, the idea of visiting Damaun had been abandoned, and that the Commission will hear the evidence of Damaun witnesses at the Damaun Road station. It is stated that the Government had made considerable preparations to treat the members of the Commission with the hospitality befitting their dignity.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.
PLAGUE AT DAKOR.

PLAGUE cases occurred in the town of Dakor last week, says our correspondent. At first some five persons were found attacked with plague. Since then strict precautions have been taken by Captain Somerset to save the other people by opening segregation camps in the open space near the town. The people living in the neighbourhood of the infected houses were removed and the houses were all disinfected. Still two or three attacks are daily reported. Five fatal cases have occurred in all. On Monday, Mr. Jahangir K. A. Kabraji, the Acting Collector, in company with Dr. Muncherji Postwala, the Civil Surgeon of Kaira, visited the infected places at Dakor and gave proper instructions to the Mamlatdar and Hospital Assistant of the town for the treatment of patients and the suppression of plague. It appears that sickly rats first appeared in most of the houses there. The people have now begun to learn that the appearance of the dead rats means the appearance of the plague afterwards, and hence they begin to take flight and reside in open air sheds provided for them. Properly speaking the whole town was segregated up till now, and a police cordon surrounded it in order to protect the people from the possible infection of the plague. Now, it is clear that the cases were not imported ones as the very inhabitants segregated were found lying with plague. At present the camp of Captain Somerset is situated somewhere between Umreth and Bhaleg, the very centre of the plague infected districts.

On the 29th ultimo, a general meeting of the Municipality was held in the Ripon Hall to consider the subject of the protest that was sent in to Mr. Manibhai Premabhai, the president, by Mr. L. M. Wadia, with nine other members of the Municipality, against the election of Mr. Keshavlal Motilal Vakil as vice-president. The question raised by those who signed the protest was that the election of Mr. Keshavlal should be illegal, as no written notice for the holding of the meeting was given to the members according to the District Municipal Act. The subject was principally discussed by Mr. Wadia, Mr. Madhavlal Harilal, and Mr. Ardesir K. Karanjavala. Finally, it was resolved that the whole matter of the election be submitted to the Remembrancar of Legal Affairs for decision and the Municipality to abide by the opinion of that officer.

Mr. Morfarity arrived here on Sunday last and took charge of the office of District and Sessions Judge from Mr. Fry, who will revert to his former appointment of Joint Judge. There are now three judges working in the city to clear off the civil file as soon as possible. The Joint Judge is supposed to be the Judge presiding in the Civil and Sessions Court of the Districts of Kaira and the Panch Mahals. He is given other cases of the Ahmedabad district when the work of the other two districts is exhausted. Most of the Sessions cases from Kaira and the Panch Mahals will be tried by Mr. Fry at Nariad, as now the Judge's work will be confined to those districts only.

One Mahomed Karim was placed by the city police Jamadar before the City

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

THERE were 15 lakhs of Indian Council Bills allotted to Calcutta at yesterday's weekly sales in London, 2 lakhs to Bombay; and 4 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 401-16d., whereat 9 per cent of tenders were accepted. Telegraphic Transfers were alloted to the extent of Rs. 20,70,000 to Calcutta and Rs. 10,30,000 to Bombay, 1s. 4 3-32d. being the rate obtained, at which 9 per cent. of the tenders were accorded acceptance. It was announced that 70 lakhs will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols continued yesterday at 111 1-8; French Rentes at 103; Paris Exchange on London at 25·19 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan declined 1-2 per cent, to 116 1-2; and Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent, to £65 7-8. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 3-8d. per oz.; also in New York at 59 3-8 cents per oz., demand exchange on London continuing at 4·85 1-4 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs., February March shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal market quieter.

Spot prices were without change in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday; but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower, 3 1-4 per lb. being quoted for February, and 3 9-32d. for June-July delivery. The market closed steady Surats dull, Arrivals easier. The day's sales were 14,000 bales, and the Imports 27,000 bales. The manchester market was firm.

Ready mid. uplands cotton remained in New York at 6 7-16 cents per lb. and Futures at 6·15 and 6·19 cents for May and August, respectively. The Receipts at the U.S. Ports were 17,000 bales; and this season's arrivals now compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	17,000	27,000	18,000
Four days' do.	91,000	135,000	83,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,379,000	6,466,000	5,693,000

Locally, there has to-day been a moderate enquiry for Cotton, and prices have maintained their current level point. Exporters bought 400 bales Bengal at Rs. 125½ per candy, 300 Bengal at Rs. 128 1-2 to Rs. 129,400 Fully Good Bengal at Rs. 119 1-2, and 200 Jaura at Rs. 121; and the Mills purchased 200 bales each of Broach, Khargaum, Akola and Jalna at Rs. 156, Rs. 133 Rs. 132 Rs. 135 respectively.

The Receipts of Produce inco Bombay yesterday as follows:—

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,048	bales.
Wheat	7,951	cwts.
Linseed	8,079	"
Rapeseed	5,958	"
Gingellyseed	7,396	"
Groundnuts	3,638	"
Castorseed	2,271	"
Rice	12,898	"

EXCHANGE—The market opened quist in tone this morning at 1s 4 1-16d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s4 7-32d for three months sight credits. Very little business was reported either way and rates were given at closing as follows:

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs	1·70 3·4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Only a small business has been doing to-day, and quotations after opening at 98 1-2 and 98 5-8 for Cash and the settlement, respectively, advanced to 98 5-8 in the former and 98 11-16 in the latter position; threes remained at 89.

SHARES are neglected Currimbhoy Mills are Rs. 5 higher, and China Rs. 2 1-2 Port Canning Press have advanced Rs. 5,

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 10th January, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 3rd January, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 3. Rs. A. P.	Jan. 10. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	91,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,54,92,218 2 6	1,87,01,781 8 9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,68,32,018 5 7	5,00,39,433 4 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,46,337 3 5	5,71,740 12 3
Sundries	22,44,495 0 5	22,48,976 15 1
	Rs. 10,36,65,069 12 11	10,06,61,987 8 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	61,51,906 0 0	57,90,139 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	71,02,398 0 0	70,57,453 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,74,44,253 14 8	1,78,58,657 14 6
Accounts of Credit do.	1,84,25,913 9 11	1,90,12,756 10 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,81,68,561 14 7	1,79,69,765 8 1
Balances with other Banks	12,64,156 0 5	8,88,109 7 6
Bullion	1,405 1 0	1,405 1 0
Dead Stock	12,97,808 13 10	12,95,812 10 11
Stamps	12,854 4 0	12,671 6 3
Sundries	19,00,705 10 3	18,14,877 7 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,54,88,988 15 2	1,21,29,152 13 1
Do. at Branches	1,53,14,376 14 1	1,78,31,253 8 9
	Rs. 10,36,65,039 12 11	10,06,61,987 8 10

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 10.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr Justice TYEBJEE.

For Consent Decree

221-93—Bhaishanker and K—Krishnarao Ramchandra and others vs Benabai and others—C M and M, and Balkrishna V N K.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

983—Ardeshir H and D—Manoobai vs Motivahoo—Thakurdas D and C

997—Captain and V—Khimjee Ludha vs Ludha Dossa and another.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

12798-98—Heerabai vs Dinbai.

365-17191-98—Muljee and R—Kessowjee Devkaran and others vs Bohra Hassenally Maola Hakimjee.

12918-98—In person—Fakir Mahomed Hafiz Suleman vs Raghunath Mukund.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

169-98—Inperson Bhagooji Ganooji vs Ballaji Pandurang and another—Shamrao P. Part heard.

233-96—Roughton and B—John William Ward vs The B B and C I Ry Co and another—Crawford and Co and Dikshit and D for further hearing.

322-98—Payne G and S—Gulabbai alias Savitribai vs Damodor Shrikrishna Maainkar and another—Bhaishanker and K

238-98—Framjee and D—Aishabai vs Mahomed Ally Jafferjee Crawford B and Co

611-98—Edgelow G and Purshotum Bagwandas and others vs Bhagwandas Runmji and others Pestonji R K

617-98—Edgelow G and W Alibhoy Adamji vs Burjorji Framji Commissariat-walla-Sinclream B N.

625-93—In person Roger Luming vs The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India Ld Ardeshir H D.

506-98—Arde hir H and D Valabdas Vasaari vs Tulsidas Vithaldas Shayer Hirabai M and M.

533-98—Little and Co—William Birkmyre and others S Tokersey Purshotam and others—Payne G and vs Nanu and H

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

606-98—Edgelow G and W—Rustomjee Eduljee Chanjibhoy vs Khaikhusher Kursetjee and others—Framjee and D Part heard.

Long Causes.

444-98—Payne G and S—K ramalli Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and another—Wadia and G. Part heard.

625-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Loosing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D, Captain and V.

33-98—Framjee and D—Mariambai vs Hosain Ahmed—Sorabjee and J

80-93—Trabjee D and Co—Nathu Devjee and another vs Thakur Raghu Mavar and others—Ardeshir H and D

515-98—Balkrishna V N K—Kersoodas Narsi vs Memon J Hajee Noormahomed—Magaalal and Co

519-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Corsebai vs Deoji Meghjee—Little and Co

531-98—Bicknel M and M—Hosain Kerim and others vs Yemnabai and others—Captain and V

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY. COLABA.

Bombay, 8th February, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·958
Temperature of the Air	degrees 74·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·0
Dew Point	64·6
Relative humidity of Air	·710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·8
General Directions of wind	N, NW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 172

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—FEBRUARY 8.

9 p.m. — — — — — — — — 78·4

THURSDAY—FEBRUARY 9.

6 a.m.	67·8
10 a.m.	76·5
2 p.m.	82·1
6 p.m.	78·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COLTHURST—February 4, at No. 5, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, the wife of L S Colthurst, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CRAVEN—MASSA—February 4, at St Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Father E Lafont, S J. John Augustus, eldest son of J A Craven, Deputy Magistrate, Serampur, to Adela Margherita, younger daughter of A Massa, Calcutta.

SAMMAN—SAVAGE—February 4, at St Thomas' Church, Dacca, by the Rev W Firminger, Herbert Frederick Sammas, I C S, to Emily Elizabeth, eldest daughter of H Savage, I C S.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

THE railways in Burma and their proposed extension across Yunnan, form the subject of an elaborate paper read before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts recently by Mr. J. Nisbet, Conservator of Forests in Burma. The lecturer is to be commended for the rare courage and candour with which he points out that the extension of the Burma railway system into South Western China is a futile enterprise, not likely to prove remunerative, and quite certain to swallow up a great deal of capital that would be more profitably invested in opening up Burma by branch lines, which would yield a revenue, alike to investors and the Government. He regrets that the Government of India, under the pressure of influences brought to bear on the Home Government by over-sanguine projectors, has pushed the Burmese Railway to Kunlon Ferry as a first step in the direction of Talifu. Very reasonably he urges that if a guarantee is to be given for the prolongation of the line through Chinese territory, it is the Home Government that should grant it. Imperial and not Indian interests, are concerned in railways on Chinese soil. A British guarantee would have the advantage of procuring the required capital at two and a-half per cent.—an important consideration, seeing the small chance of a dividend being earned by a line carried over plateaus varying in height from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, while the natural tendency of whatever trade exists in the region is to go north to the Yangtze Kiang. The British Government has, however, guaranteed no railway in (India which has done more to build up the commerce of the Empire and to add to its prestige, than China, or all the Colonies put together. Seeing that a guarantee has been forthcoming for two wild-cat railways in South Africa, which no one expects to get either goods or passenger traffic, there is no reason why ardent projectors should despair of getting a guarantee for a line across the Yunnan plateaus "to connect the Yangtze Kiang Valley with the valleys of the Irrawady, the Brahmaputra and the Ganges," indeed with Back Bay, on the west of our Island Bombay. Apparently, Mr. Nisbet himself believes in this possibility, setting forth at due length and with much gravity all that has been and can be said as to the importance—from the Imperial point of view—of connecting our overshadowing sphere of influence in the Yangtze with Burma and India. His only fear is that the Government of India should not allow Indian money to be thrown after that already expended on the prolongation of the railway to Kunlon. He yields to the time-spirit so far as to affirm that if the supremacy of British interests in the six great provinces watered by the great Yangtze be threatened by France from the south endeavouring to join hands with Russia on the north, we should either go to war to defend our "recognised "sphere of influence" or declare a Protectorate over it. He holds that it is just as essential that we should have free passage from Shanghai and Hong Kong to the Brahmaputra and the Irrawaddy as that we must have a through route from Alexandria to Cape Colony."

What could be more self-evident? The lecturer at all events has no manner of doubt that a through passage from Shanghai to Assam and Burma is as necessary to us as the Open Door, or even more so. He is quite satisfied that British diplomacy obtained an informal but a perfectly valid recognition of our supremacy in the great valley from the Chinese Government. Lord Charles Beresford says that our sphere of influence there has no existence. But that the British ambassador asked for an assurance that China did not contemplate alienating any portion of that vast territory, and received a reply that as it is of vital importance to China, no part of it could be ceded to any power. Does not that constitute a distinct acknowledgment of our rights to the territory that the Son of Heaven will never cede to anybody? If words mean anything that categorical statement means that what will not be ceded to any State is thereby ceded to the power asking for an assurance of its inalienability. It therefore behoves us to be on the alert against the machinations of the French in South-eastern China who propose to push their railways north and south on our preserves. "Moreover, Consul Haas, the negotiator of the secret Franco-Burmese treaty in 1885, is now Consul of France at Chungking in Szechuan; hence apprehension of similar attempts in Yunnan and Szechuan seems justified; and 'forewarned, forearmed.' It is our national duty to be on the alert against possible contingencies." We should occupy all essential points beforehand by establishing consular posts; if we have no right to do anything of the kind, the diplomacy which procured a guarantee of our permanence in the heart of China can easily procure the privilege, not only of posting Consuls, but of establishing British subjects wherever the French are likely to intrude; yet it is distinctly stated that, "so far as British commerce in the main portion of the Yangtze Valley is concerned, the natural lines of transport all converge towards Shanghai, and the trade capable of development in that sphere could never profitably find its way through Burma."

Therefore, what we should do is to push our trade into the three provinces, Kwantung, Kwangsi and Yunnan, marching with French Indo-China, which are within the French sphere of influence. French exclusive influence in these provinces, in Mr. Nisbet's view, is far from being equivalent to a sole right of trade there. That is undoubtedly the case; but it is not much to the point. The lecturer owns that a great part of the trade will be tapped by the railway which the revenue of Tonquin will guarantee to the Chinese frontier and will eventually be carried further. That trade can never under any circumstances vie with the infinitely vaster trade flowing east down the 2,000 miles of the navigable waters of the Yangtze. The trade that might possibly be tapped by a prolongation of the Burma railways to Taliger would be infinitesimal. Why not concentrate British energy in the development of the trade converging to Shanghai and leave the French to the comparatively profitless enterprise of endeavouring to tap the trade of South-East Yunnan and the provinces beyond that almost impossible Tableland? The nature of the influences at work to coerce the Government to countenance and support schemes of doubtful value is pretty plainly indicated by the lecturer:—"Political pressure both in China and in England is brought to bear on the British Cabinet, to compel the latter to take steps of some sort in the name of commerce. The London press simply teems with examples of pressure being thus brought to bear on the Foreign Office. And what is the position of the British Cabinet in an affair of the sort? No matter whether a Conservative, a Liberal, or a Radical Government is in power, it is subject to Newton's first law of nations, it remains in a State of rest or of uniform motion in the straight line of its own Party policy, except so far as it is acted on by extraneous forces. These impelling forces are two-fold in their motion—either the political and commercial acts of Foreign Powers, or the resultant manifestations of "—neatly manufactured—"public opinion in Britain or in the British Empire." Judicious log-rolling is a potent force even with the best constituted Government.

STEP by step, slowly it may be, but surely, we appear to be advancing towards a peaceful and honourable settlement of the various difficulties which have been outstanding between this country and France. The solution of the Fashoda problem is too fresh to necessitate more particular allusion, and now Mr. Chamberlain declares that our troubles with our Republican friends on the West Coast of Africa have been satisfactorily adjusted. This is what he says:—"Another difficulty with France, and a serious danger and irritation, had happily been removed by an agreement which had been arrived at with regard to the boundaries of the respective possessions and spheres of influence on the West Coast of Africa. They have evacuated many positions held by them at the back of our colony of Lagos, and they have recognised our exclusive interests in the two great Islands of Socotra and Borneo. On the side of the Gold Coast there have been exchanges of territory, and he considered France has obtained more than she was justly entitled to. Within the last few weeks a new difficulty which threatened to embroil France and England, had happily been disposed of by the withdrawl by the French of the demand for extension of their settlement at Shanghai. The demand was opposed, not only by Great Britain, but also by Japan, Germany, and by the United States. . . . He rejoiced to see declarations from French statesmen of influence and some of the more influential papers of the country, that the opportunity should be taken to dispose amicably of the remainder of the questions which might cause irritation between the two countries. If such a desire existed on the part of the French people and the French Government, it would be met half-way and more than half-way, by the English people. We had no wish to quarrel with our neighbours, and we hated war." This pacific declaration will probably meet with general approval, although General Gatacre may possibly take exception to it, seeing that he has just delivered himself of a speech breathing out threatenings and slaughters against anybody and everybody. He declared that fighting is the best of all businesses, and that it is a great pity one cannot always be fighting somebody. But, *pace* General Gatacre, we seem in a fair way to be soon quite happy and on the best of terms with France one of these fine days. The new French ambassador, M. Cambon, has declared to a deputation from the International Peace and Arbitration Association which he received, that the alleged antipathy of France for England did not exist. He cordially supported the Czar's "noble appeal," although he was afraid the practical realisation of his desire would be a long time in coming. It is true, although M. Cambon was wise enough not to mention it, that the Newfoundland difficulty still exists. We are indeed just advised from Paris through Reuter "That the *Figaro* has consulted various shipowners on the question of French rights in Newfoundland. All agree in saying that the abandonment of the French shore would cause the greatest prejudice to French interests. Those who advocate this abandonment, they say, do not reflect that the fishermen are forced to follow the fish. French vessels at present go to the great banks where every vessel is allowed to go, but the fishing on the French shore, abandoned at present owing to the scarcity of fish, might become prosperous at any moment. M. Riotteau, shipowner and Deputy for Granville, expressed the following opinion:—"The eventuality of our relinquishing the French shore can indeed be admitted, but we must have compensation, and compensation which will benefit the Newfoundland fishermen."

THE mortality returns for the past week show very little increase over the previous seven days—1,612 against 1,601, the death-rate being 99·98 per thousand per annum. Fatal plague cases have gone up to 588, an increase of forty-eight on the week. Upper Colaba and South Fort were the only districts free of plague. Byculla was the most severely stricken district, the total plague deaths being stated at 46. Tardeo came second with 42, and Dongri third, with 41. Between thirty and forty, there were three sections—Dhobi Talao, Phanaswadi and Mazagon, while between twenty and thirty, there were seven, namely, Mandvi, Market, Bhuleshwar, Kumbharwada, Girgam, Kamatipura and Parel. Between ten and twenty, there were Middle Colaba, North Fort, Umarkhadi, Khetwadi, Mahalaxmi, Tadwadi, First Nagpada and Sewri. Under ten were returned by Esplanade, Chukla, Khara Talao, Chaupathi, Walkeshwar, Second Nagpada, Sion, Warli and Mahim. The Health Officer's return shows that between Saturday and Saturday 631 persons were attacked, of whom 215 were sentenced to hospital. Of those attacked 569 died. No less than 9,410 houses were searched, and of these 1,252 were disinfected and 257 vacated, 725 contacts being segregated. The average total mortality during the corresponding week in normal years is 529; the total for the week which the Saturday to Saturday return deals with is 1640, a difference of 1,111. Yet we are asked to believe that only 569 of these died of plague. What was the cause of the death of the other 378? It is almost safe to assume that instead of 569 deaths from plague there were 947. Concealment of plague cases goes on, despite the utmost efforts of the district plague officers. They know it, but are powerless to exceed the limits of persuasion. Major Roughton and his Artillery Volunteers, who did such good work in the early days of plague in Bombay, have again offered their services. This was two or three weeks ago, but no reply has yet been received by them as to whether their magnanimous offer has been accepted. Meantime plague continues to increase. Colonel Wilkins, Special Medical Officer, Plague Operations reporting last week, says the admissions into the hospitals were very large in number and the disease very virulent in type. Taking all the admissions and the cases remaining in hospitals and comparing them with the total mortality, the death-rate is only 41 per cent., but in reality of those admitted during the present week the mortality is very excessive. The Maratha Hospital is having the largest number of admissions and seems to be the most popular.

THE mofussil returns, for which Sir Andrew Wingate is responsible, bring the record up to January 27. The Panch Mahals district report showed that in view of a serious increase seven health camps were immediately organised by the Collector, Mr. Doderet, at some distance from the town, and the complete evacuation of the place was decided upon. Arrangements were also made for the regular supervision of the health camps. At Surat, after a very careful inquiry, the Civil Surgeon is inclined to believe that the continued abnormal mortality in the city is not due to concealed plague: the increased mortality being confined to the old and young, who easily succumb to climatic influences. In support of this belief, he states that in the four weeks of December 1897, when plague was raging, the total mortality was 713; of these 376 deaths occurred among persons between ten and fifty years of age, or 52·74 per cent., against 47·26 per cent. among old and young. Whereas during the four weeks of November 1898, the percentage of mortality among persons between ten and fifty was only 27·16, that is 72·84 per cent. of the total deaths occurred among children and old people. Again, during the first four weeks of December, when the mortality was very high, the deaths among persons between ten and fifty was only 22·09 per cent. against 77·91 among young and old. Fresh cases are reported from Poona district, where after a fortnight's segregation people were allowed to go free, and eight fatal cases occurred in a few days. Dharwar reports continue improvement, as also do Gadag and Hubli.

THE Viceroy's date for leaving Calcutta has not yet been fixed, but it will be in the last week of March. His Excellency will visit some irrigation works on the journey to Simla.

LADY CURZON'S movements will depend on the early or rate setting in of the hot weather in Calcutta Her Excellency may leave for Simla early in March or stay in Calcutta till the middle of the month if the weather remains cool.

YESTERDAY at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the case of Mahomed Saiyad, an old offender, who was charged with theft on the 2nd ultimo, was transferred to the next Criminal Sessions. The accused, who affected madness and appeared disposed to be violent, was handcuffed and held in restraint by three policemen; and muttered unintelligible sounds all the time he was in the dock.—Narandas Ratansey and Narren Moolje, who were found guilty at the last Criminal Sessions of forgery and using as genuine forged documents and were sentenced each to rigorous imprisonment for two years, were again placed at the bar on similar charges in respect of shares of the New Berar Company and the Albert Press Company. They pleaded guilty and asked for mercy on the ground that what they did was done for the benefit of the widow and children of their deceased master, and that they had no bad motive. His lordship sentenced them each to one year's additional imprisonment.—Veerjee Ibrahim was convicted of biting off the nose and ear of his wife Amirbai on the 10th January last; and the offence being a most inhuman one, was awarded the maximum punishment namely seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

AT the Corporation meeting yesterday, what threatened to turn out a tussel between the Standing Committee and Corporation was avoided by a small majority of votes. The subject which raised the discussion was a resolution of the Standing Committee to the effect that, in view of the large sum of Rs. 11,000, at which the cost of acquiring the property of Mr. Jehangir Manockjee Contractor, required for opening out Mooghbhai Lane to Girgaum Road was estimated, and the probability that the actual cost would exceed the estimate, the Standing Committee did not feel justified in recommending that the expenditure be incurred. Mr. Ibraim Rahimtula, the chairman of the Standing Committee, proposed that the resolution be recorded. An amendment was proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain counsels opinion as to whether or not it was obligatory on the Standing Committee to provide funds or any expenditure which the Corporation had sanctioned. In the opinion of some members, the Standing Committee had exceeded its powers, in so far as it sat in judgment upon a deliberate opinion expressed by the Corporation and that it could not go behind the resolution deliberately passed by the Corporation. The members of the Standing Committee, in addressing the Corporation, stood upon what they considered to be their right. The amendment was eventually rejected and the original proposition was carreed by a Majority of seven votes,

LIEUT.-COL. H. D. OLIVIER, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Agent of the B. B. and C. I Railway, has been granted twelve months, furlough.

THE Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I.C.S., having resigned his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council H. F. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. Batty, I.C.S., to succeed him.

LIEUT. H. Harrison has been appointed to act as Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

MR. W. W. COEN has been appointed a third class magistrate at Hubli in the Dharwar district.

MR. C. N. CLIFTON has been appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division.

CAPTAIN G. P. CAMPBELL, I. S. C., has been appointed on plague duty in the Broach District.

HONORARY Veterinary-Major James Mills, Bombay Light Horse, resigns his commission.

REV. W. W. BAILLIE, B.A., Chaplain of Deolali, has been granted nine months' furlough.

MR. F. S. P. LELY, I.C.S., has been appointed Commissioner, Northern Division.

HIS EXCELLENCY has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Mr. A. S. Moriarty I.C.S., barrister-at-law, as an additional member of the Legislative Council.

LIEUT. T. A. F. E. OLDFIELD has been appointed to act as fourth assistant to the Political Agent at Kathiawar.

LIEUT E. A. F. REDL, 13th Bombay Infantry, has been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

MR. S. B. DOIG, M. Inst., C. E., has been appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

MR. L. C. CRUMP, I.C.S., has been appointed as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, on relief by Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S.

THE Hon. Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. Chief Secretary to Government has been granted furlough for one year with effect from 1st April.

LIEUT. J. A. STRICK, 1st Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the B. B. and C. I. Volunteer Corps.

REV. W. Wingate, M.A., Senior Chaplain Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted six months' furlough.

CAPTAIN H. A. COOPER, and Lieut. W. C. Paleologus, of the I.S.C., have been appointed on plague duty in the Dharwar District.

CAPTAIN C. A. SMITH and LIEUTENANT E. B. PEACOCK, I. S. C., have been appointed on plague duty in the Belgaum district.

LIEUT. F. M. WESTROPP, R.E., Executive Engineer third grade, has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmadnagar, vice Mr. C. N. Clifton.

MR. F. ST. J. GREBBIE, Assistant Engineer, second grade, has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals, on the retirement of Mr. Rutherford, Executive Engineer, first grade.

IT is the pneumonic form of plague which is now prevalent in Rahon, and the observation staff are taking every precaution to watch the deaths from chest diseases.

MR. A. F. MACONOCHIE, I.C.S., has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate, Sholapur, and to be member and president of the Sholapur Local Board.

MR. W. T. MORISON, I.C.S., has been appointed chairman of the Bombay Port Trust in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke, B. E., M. Inst. C. E.

MR. H. M. DIXON, Mahalkri, petha Modasa, and second class magistrate in Ahmedabad district, has been invested to try cases arising under section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act, IV of 1890.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 7, was 1,612, giving a death-rate of 99·98 per annum per thousand as against 129·21 the corresponding period of last year, and 71·50 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 711 died from fevers, of which 588 were bubonic; 1, small-pox; 36, measles; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 118, phthisis; 61, diseases of the nervous system; 279, affections of the respiratory organs; 52, diarrhœa; 47, dysentery; 32, still-born 57, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 48; Brahmin, 64; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 964; Hindu outcaste, 142; Musalman, 276; Parsee, 34; Jew, 8; Native Christian, 51; Eurasian, 6; European, 6; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 184 as against 232 the corresponding period of last year, and 245 the average over the past five years.

HILL manœuvres will be practised in the neighbourhood of Attock between the last week in February, and the first week in March in which the majority of the troops forming the Rawalpindi and Peshawar garrisons will take part.

FROM the 28th January to the 3rd instant, 1 European, 8 East Indian, 14 Native Christians, 309 Hindus und 54 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 386; the death-rate being 44·3, and the mean for the ten previous years being 36·8. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague *nil*, cholera 4, small-pox 1, measles 2, fevers 38, dysentry 81, diarrhœa 16, and other causes 244.

THE crops in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpore districts are looking remarkably well, and the zemindars say that if only a light shower of rain falls now they will reap a bumper crop. Throughout the greater part of the province, however, rain is urgently required, and the few showers, that have lately fallen are most welcome.

A SURVEY will shortly be made by the East Indian Railway Company between Gya and Kutrasgarh on the Jherriah branch, a distance of 112 miles.

THE construction of a troopsiding, with a platform at the Aligarh station, East Indian Railway, has been sanctioned to meet the demands of mobilization.

THE west approach bank of the Katta Knal Bridge on the Silchar branch of the Assam-Bengal Railway, sank a further two and a half feet on the 28th of January.

THE Nawab of Dir is to pay a visit to India this month after the *Id* is passed or about the 18th instant. He will travel about the country seeing some big cities and cantonments.

MAJOR W. H. M. STEWART will be placed in charge of the Nawab. Mr, Bosanquet, now in the Foreign Office, succeeding him as Political Agent in Bhopar war.

THE Government of India are not likely we understand, to hear any more from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the deputation of Mr F Atkinson to China, as a number of members of the Chamber are strongly opposed to the scheme.

FREQUENT and friendly communications we understand, have been passing between the Viceroy and the Amir of Kabul, ever since Lord Curzon arrived in India, These are only the continuation in a more formal guise of a private correspondence which has been maintained ever since Mr Curzon was the guest of His Highness at Kabul in 1894 From this friendly intercourse it may be justifiably hoped that results will now follow that will be mutually advantageous to India and Afghanistan.

"PLANTING Opinion" understands that a Madras firm is about to plant an acre ortwo of Wynaad land with roses, with a view to the manufacture of attar. It will be interesting to learn what process of preparation is to be adopted and to follow the progress of the enterprise. There should be a profitable future for it, if it is conducted prudently and energetically; for the Indian demand must be very large, apart from the demand for export.

MR. HERBERT BRADLEY, I.C.S., has been appointed to act for Mr. Atkinson, I.C.S., as Collector of Madras when the latter proceeds on furlough shortly. Mr. Atkinson's departure will be much regretted by the mercantile community of Madras, for apart from the close grasp he has obtained of local trade conditions, he has always displayed a broad-minded sympathy in his dealings with importers and exporters. It is to be hoped that he will return to the appointment after his leave, for frequent changes in it are highly undesirable. Fortunately, Mr. Bradley, who will act for him, is possessed of an intimate knowledge of Customs work gained during the long time that he was Secretary in the Separate Revenue Department.

A VERY Important Meeting of Municipal Councillors has been held at Ootacamund. at which Colonel Garwood reviewed at great length the sanitary requirements of the Station. He proposed that when a vacancy occurred in the post of Chairman of the Council, the salary of the post should be raised to such an amount as would secure the services of a Military or gazetted officer, serving or retired, or of a gentleman of English bringing up. He paid a warm tribute to the present Chairman, Mr. Hammett, C. I. E., who had served so long and so well, first on no salary at all, and subsequently on a salary by no means commensurate with his abilities and the demands on his time. Colonel Garwood's proposal was seconded by Colonel Stevenson, but the Councillors decided to recommend the appointment of a Health Officer whose salary would be met by increasing the house tax.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

LONDON, FEBY. 9.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, Mr. St. John Brodrick, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the Government anticipated great results from the opening of Nanning-fu and the West River to foreign trade. He deprecated hostility and jealousy towards other Powers.

Sir Edward Grey welcomed the declarations made by the Government of their desire to avoid territorial expansion in China, and advocated a candid understanding with Russia, thus obviating the difficulties of the past.

THE CHARGES AGAINST FRENCH JUDGES BASELESS.

It is understood the Committee's report completely whitewashes the Judges of the criminal section of the Court of Cassation of the charges brought by M. Quesnay de Beaurefaire which are proved to have been based upon the exaggerated inferences of excited witnesses and the gossip of underlings.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE FILIPINO ARMY DISINTEGRATED.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

General Otis reports that the Filipino army is disintegrated.

Aguinaldo has requested a Conference which General Otis has refused.

A party of American reconnoitrers had a sharp skirmish with the enemy yesterday evening, outside Caloocan, in which eight Americans were killed and wounded.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

The Orient steamship Oroya is bringing to India £105,097 in Australian gold.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 9.

The P and O Company's s s Victoria with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant left here at 6 a m., to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 9.

The P and O Company's s s Clyde with the homeward Mails of the 4th instant arrived here at 10 a. m., to-day.

HYDERABAD RACES.

SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION.

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 9.

The Hyderabad races were concluded successfully to-day, and the public are under a debt of gratitude to the stewards for the two days' pleasant meetings. Three upsets characterized to-day's racing: one where Areezab beat Mars, next where Little Wonder beat her company, and again when Bopeep beat Nix But for this thing they maintained a calm expression, though the sport itself was very interesting. Following are the results :—

AUCTION STAKES.—Rs. 175. Rs. 150 for the winner; Rs. 25 for the second. For ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—Three-quarter furlong.

Mr Wingfield's Zaroan, 10st 9lbs, W O 1

CHARGER STAKES.—Rs. 175. Rs. 150 for the winner; Rs. 25 for the second. For all bona-fide chargers. Distance—Half-mile.

Capt Van Agnew's Bright Light, 9st 7lbs, Native 1
Mr Percy's Atlantic, 9st 12lbs, Native..... 2
Capt Adams' Trumpet Call, 9st 3

Also ran: Adoration II, 7st. Won by 6 lengths; 5 lengths between second and third.

POORANA HAVALI PLATE.—Rs 175. Rs 150 for the winner; Rs 25 for the second. For Arabs and C B ponies. Distance—Half-mile.

Meer Abdool Ali Khan's Aneezah, 9st 12lbs Native 1
Mrs Gough's Mars, 11st Mr Cornish 2
Major Asfur-ud-Dowla's Findlater, 8st 9lbs Native 3

Also ran: Styx, 8st. Won by two and a half-lengths; one and a half length between the second and third. Time—56 seconds.

SIR KARSHED JAH'S PURSE—Rs 175. Rs 150 for the winner; Rs 25 for the second. For ponies. Distance—6 furlongs

Major Hay's Bopeep, 10st 7lbs Owner..... 1
Rajah Lokin Chund's Nix, 11st 4lbs Mr Stapleton Cotton 2
Nawab Syed-ud- Dowla's Maharani 9st 2lbs Native 3

Won by three-quarters length; bad third Time—57 seconds

SUBSTITUTION POLO SCURRY—Rs 150—Rs 100 for the winner; Rs 30 for the the second; and Rs 20 for the third For all polo ponies Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Abraham's Aristocrat, 9st 7lbs Native... 1
Captain Oosman Yar Jung's Sekunder, 9st 7lbs, Owner..... 2
Nawab Nadur Jung's Showkut 9st 7lbs. Owner 3

Also ran: Dildar, 11 st.; Star of India, 9 st 9 lbs; Hero, 9 st 7 lbs; Dilawar 9 st 7 lbs; Adjutant, 9 st 7 lbs.

Won by two lengths. A bad third. Time—43 seconds.

SIR ASMAN JAH'S MEMORIAL CUP.—Rs 175. Rs. 150 for the winner; Rs 25 for the second. For horses. Distance—Six furlongs.

Captain the Hon'ble Slater Booth's Caption Cook, 11st 7lbs, Mr Cornish 1
Captain Saunder's Waldoo, 9st 7lbs, Mr Parsons 2
Mr Percy's Atlantic, 9st, Native..... 3

Won by two lengths. A bad third.. Time—1 minute 22 and a half seconds.

ASFUR DOWLAH'S PLATE.—Rs. 175. Rs 150 for the winner; Rs 25 for the second For Arabs and C B Ponies Distance—3 and a-quarter furlongs.

Nawab Syed-ud-Dowah's Little Wonder, 9st 4lbs, Native..... 1
Nawab Aziz-ud-Dowla's Bahadur, 8st 11lbs, Native 2
Mrs Gough's Mars, 11st 4lbs, Mr Cornish ... dead heat

Maj Asfur-ud-Dowla's Findlater, 8st 7lbs, native

Also ran: Margot, 11st 4 lbs, and Sea Sprite, 8st 7lbs

Won by 3 lengths; two lengths between second and third Time—44 seconds.

[REUTEER'S LEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, FEB. 8.

The Austrian Lloyd's ss Vindobona from China and Japan, left for Bombay, this evening.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Singapore for Hongkong, on the 7th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 9th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Borimida, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore to-day the 9th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 111 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes..... 103
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 110 1-2
2½ per cent. Rupee Papers..... 65 7-8
Bar Silver 27 7-8

THE GOOMATTI FIGHT.

PUNITIVE MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 9.

A force left Bannu on Wednesday and crossed the frontier. It proceeded to Goomatti, the scene of Monday's fighting.

The village was found deserted, the outlaws and tribesmen having fled. The towers and fortifications were destroyed, the force then returning to Bannu.

There are no signs of unrest among the Derwish Khel Waziris and it is improbable that any further trouble will arise.

MILITARY NEWS.

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

Colonel H. E. Penton, 7th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Quarter-Master-General, Headquarters Bombay Command, vice Colonel Creagh nominated for a district command.

Colonel Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards has been appointed a District Commander second class, Bombay Command.

Captain H. Kelly succeeds to the Adjutancy of the 2nd Royal Irish Regiment, vice Davis, whose tenure is about to expire.

Second Lieutenant Mathew, of the South Staffordshires, officiates as Wing Officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad contingent.

BALKHRISNA CHAPEKAR BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

POONA, FEB. 9.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, Chapekar was placed before the Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Mohniraj Eknath, who remanded the case to the 22nd instant.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT NUBIA.

The Hired Transport Nubia, Captain G. C. Heming, R. N. R. will sail to-day for Southampton, with details consisting of 43 officers, 11 ladies, 7 children, 1246 non-commissioned officers and men, 57 women and 107 children. The following are the names of the saloon passengers :—

Lieut Col and Mrs R D Bennett and daughter R A M C	Lieut E H Hughes I S Corps
Lieut Col and Mrs D A Blest and child Essex Regt	Lieut R M Gardner Glosters Regt
Lieut Col C H W Cafe Sussex Regt	Lieut C F P Parry 2nd High L I
Major and Mrs E R Cree R A M C	Lieut D B Stewart R A
Major T R Lucas R A M C	Lieut G N Parker Hants Regt
Major G N Mayne K O S Borderers	Lieut P G Barnes Middlesex Regt
Major and Mrs B M Skinner R A M C	Hon Lieut S M Mercer and 2 children Comt Dept
Major W S Barry Rl Irish Fusiliers	Lieut A J Tyler West Rdg Regt
Major S G Barrard R E	Lieut A R C Savile I S Corps
Major and Mrs H V Biggs and child R E	Lieut A C Grant 2nd H Lel
Major C M Hamilton Bedfordshire	Lieut A C H Kennard Rifle Brigade
Capt J R Birch Cheshire Regt	Lieut E R Drew Northampton Regt
Capt W Rooke Wilts Regt	Lieut W M Geodwya Devonshire Regt
Capt and Mrs G J Buchanan R A M C	Lieut Barnett Stuart 3rd Rifle Brigade
Capt R J Ross Middlesex Regt	Lieut P W Wortham West Rdg Regiment
Hon Capt and Mrs C D Lightening and 2 children Comt Dept	Lieut S S Bining 19th Hussars
Capt H Scott Sussex Regt	2nd Lieut C S Holland R A
Capt and Mrs D J Collins R A M C	2nd Lieut E A Saunders R I Rifles
Capt H R Rice Essex Regt	Midshipman E M C Rutherford R Navy
Capt G B Hingston R E	Midshipman G C Dickens R Navy
Capt R E Home R A	Nursing Sister Lloyd I A N Service
Capt Rg Mr J Trusler R H A	Nursing Sister H Fawcus I N Service
Ag Pay-mr F W G Vining R Navy	Wife of Captain Cooper I S Corps

THE SECUNDERABAD CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 6.

THE deep interest among players and spectators alike in the Cricket Tournament for H. E. the Minister's Cup did not slacken in the least when the Staff Corps, who drew a bye, played against the Cheshires. The scores on either side were not very remarkable, but this was due to the fine bowling and smart fielding among the contesting elevens. The result of the match was that the Cheshires beat the Staffs Corps by 7 wickets and one run. The former are in for the finals against the 19th Hussars. The following are the scores :—

STAFF CORPS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Hay, 11th M I, b Burn...	5	c Smith, b Burns	15
Dr M David, 11th M I, run out	0	c and b Lamb.....	6
Mr Lamb, 3rd M I, st Bickley	16	b Burns	0
Mr Haydon, Comst Dept, c Parker, b Burns.....	8	b Lamb	21
Mr Jones, 11th M I, run out ...	4	b Burns	13
Mr Waring, 11th M I, not out	31	c and b Lamb	0
Mr Nicholson, 3rd M L I, c Parker, b Bickley.....	10	c Smith, b Burns	0
Capt Jollie, 3rd M I, b Burns	9	b Burns	0
Mr Hope, 22nd M I, c and b Burns	4	b Burns	8
Jemadar Jugannathloo, 11th M I, c and o Burns.....	0	not out	5
Pte Anthony 11th M I, b Burns	0	c and b Bickley	4
Extras	10	Extras	9
Total	97	Total.....	95

CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Lamb, b Major Hay	7	c Haydon, b Nicholson	10
Mr Porchm, l-b-w, b Nicholson.	1	b Maj Hay	24
Mr Birkley, l-b-w, b Maj Hay...	25	not out.....	41
Corpl Cheshire, c Jollie, b Nicholson	7	b Nicholson	15
Sgt Burn, c and b Nicholson	1	not out.....	10
Pte Parks, c and b Maj Hay ...	9	b Maj Hay	8
Sergt Dodd, b Maj Hay.....	0	did not bat	
Sergt Plant, b Maj Hay	0		
Pte Tully, c and b Nicholson	12		
Sergt Smith, c and b Jagannathloo	11		
Pte Bostock, not out.....	4		
Extras.....	5	Extras.....	3
Total.....	82	Total.....	111

MR. BETRAM'S TOUR.

LAST night the Tivoli Theatre was crowded with a thoroughly appreciative audience, which included General Ventris, and many other military officers. Mr. Bertram's tricks were delightfully entertaining, and were performed with consumate skill, eliciting enthusiastic applause. During the evening General Ventris presented Mr. Bertram with the gold watch which was subscribed for by the officers and passengers of the R. M. S. Oceana in recognition of the celebrated entertainer's efforts to amuse those on board during the voyage from Marseilles and Aden. The watch was suitably inscribed on the back and was accompanied by an illuminated address.

THE Head Office Buildings of the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, which are under constuction at Chittagong, contain accommodation for the Agency, Traffic and Audit Departments, The estimate for their construction amounts to Rs. 3,15,554, and although progress with their erection has been somewhat slow, owing to the labour difficulties at Chittagong, the walls of the building are now up to their full height, and it is anticipated that the work will be completed in September next, The Headquarters of the Railway, when the offices are completed, will be moved from Shillong to Chittagong,

THESE night surprises when carried on effectively writes the "Pioneer" have the best effect upon the frontier and the standing orders regarding them are that they may be tried when the risk is not too great, and when there is no probabilty of compiications arising with a whole tribe. These orders were passed after a highly successful affair against the villages of Shindand in 1889, when the head malik of the Afridis was captured without any show of resistence. In the present instance the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu was fully empowered to use troops as the presence of the outlaws at Goomatti was a standing menace to the peace of the border. It is to be regretted, however, that a loss of life occurred in carrying out the enquiry.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

A NEW CHARACTER IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE CZAR'S RESCRIPT.

THE EXHIBITION.

THE SUBMARINE TORPEDO-BOAT.

M. CAMBON.

PARIS, JAN. 20.

THERE is a hint of the appearance of a new character in the Dreyfus case. It is said that the Court de Cassation has come on the tracks of a civilian spy, who has been the real purveyor of the information which reached a foreign Power and led to Dreyfus being suspected and convicted. It is, of course, not impossible, but we hardly think it likely, since this explanation leaves the old difficulty that the secrets exposed were only known to a few officers exactly where it was. There is still a military traitor to be found. It must be remembered that if a civilian is charged with this offence the case must be tried by the Civil Court, not by a Court Martial. M. Lebret's statement in the Senate yesterday only goes to confirm the opinion which most people have formed of the action of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire. It seems that M. Lebret, before accepting his resignation, invited him to call and explain matters, but since M. de Beaurepaire refused, the Minister had no option but to treat the resignation as final. It is not easy to see why M. de Beaurepaire should have rejected the Minister's well-meant offer, unless he thought that in conversation he would betray motives for his action which would not be altogether creditable.

It is said that the way to a certain place is paved with good intentions. I fever such was the case, it is surely that of the proposed disarmament. The young Russian Emperor is, no doubt, actuated with the best of sentiments. The second circular on the question proves that he persists more than ever in carrying out his great scheme. But there is one thing which must not be forgotten, and which throws suggestive light on the Conference—I allude to the Budget of Russia, which is in anything but a satisfactory state. The public expenses continue to increase and the receipts to decrease, and the only mean, it is said, of remedying the situation is by a general disarmament. Such is the opinion of many Frenchmen, who, in accord with the Franco-Russian alliance, feel themselves bound to confess it. In any case, however, Nocholas' II. will have to set the example, if he wishes to succeed in his great undertaking.

M. Constans, the new French Ambassador at Constantinople, was in earlier years one of the most abused of men. Not a day passed without his being insulted. Since then he has become a Senator, and remained in semi-retirement until he was called on the other day to represent France. A man more fitted for that post could not be found. "I should be telling an untruth," he says, "if I were to praise the charm of a tranquil life, and the 'ennui' one feels on leaving a peaceful retreat. On the contrary, I was born for active life, and in my opinion, nobody ought to aspire for retirement unless he feels that he can no longer serve his country. Hence I am much flattered by the confidence which has been placed in me by the President of the Republic, and am grateful to my friends in the Government for having thought of me for such an important and delicate post. I will do my best to make myself worthy of it. M. Constans reminded us of the "mot," of the Finance Minister—"Give us good politics and we will give you good finance. Diplomatists give us a new version of it. "Give us good home policy," says M. Constans, "and we will endeavour to give you good foreign policy." The new Ambassador was on Tuesday entertained at a dinner given to him by his Senatorial friends, who talked of old times, when he was the most unpopular man in France.

M. Paul Deschanel, the President of the Chamber has, after much hesitation, become a candidate for the chair vacant by the death of M. Edouard Herve, the talented journalist. It may not be generally known that M. Emile Deschanel, the father of Paul, is a professor at the College of France, and has put for the Academy several times. In these delicate circumstances, his son at first refused to stand, but his father withdrew and Paul entered the lists. A great many distinguished writers have come forward but fearing defeat they have retired. M. Paul Deschanel is one of the youngest deputies. He is a remarkable orator as well as writer, and several of his works have been crowned by the Academy. His last work was the "Republique Nouvelle," which was a great success. He was likewise a journalist, and contributed to the "Debats" and the "Temps."

The Criminal Chamber met on Wednesday in expectation of hearing Esterhazy, but that knowing person did not keep his appointment. He telegraphed to his counsel that he must choose his own day and hour, and arrange to appear before the Criminal Chamber at the time when the public and reporters would not be on the look out. When he arrives in Paris he will let President Loew know through his Advocate. It was rumoured at the Palais de Justice that different military men understanding not obscure threats in the second batch of "Revelations" have sent an emissary to the major. Hence the delay in returning here.

It is a question whether in the second series of "Les Dessous de l'Affaire Dreyfus the author does not lay himself open to the charge of swindling. He fully admits that he swindled Schwartzkoppen with false War Office papers, but the German officer would have to lay information as a step to prosecution Esterhazy, should the officers he threatens not square things, may none the less decide not to appear. If he told all he says he can divulge he would no longer have a rod in steep. The Criminal Chamber, of course, would want enlightenment as to his boast that he was the man of the General Staff; as to his assertion that his goings on with Col. Schwartzkoppen were approved beforehand by his chiefs; as to the names of these chiefs and the situations they filled; as to the threats he used to obtain active intervention in his favour of Du Paty de Clam, otherwise the "veiled lady"; as to the information he received that Colonel Picquart suspected him to be a traitor as to his informants on the subjects of the "onion-peel" paper on which the dossier was written as well as the draft of the letter by Esterhazy to Gen. de Boisdeffre and other documents in his handwriting. Of course he would be also examined about the War Office forms which he filled up, he says to take in the German Military attache.

The "Soir" publishes another interview with General Mercier Speaking of the secret dossier, General Mercier said it consisted of documents emanating from the Ministry of War, and constituted a perfect budget of proofs in support of the inferences drawn from the bordereau. The suggestion that the dossier contained letters of a foreign Sovereign, was, the General declared, a pure invention, as was also the statement that the resignation of President Casimir-Perier was due to the Dreyfus affair. In regard to the motives which prompted Dreyfus to commit treason General Mercier averred that he was a follower of women. Had it not been for his reputation in this respect he might, with his intelligence, have been one of the three first on the list when he left the Military College but owing to his known proclivities, he was only placed eleventh. He, perhaps not unnaturally, resented this, and in the General opinion his treason might have been in the nature of a revenge. Further than this he was in the habit of talking in a way which was scarcely patriotic. For instance, a General once had occasion to censure him for saying that Alsace-Lorainers were better pleased to belong to Germany than to France, since they were better treated—adding that he quite agreed with them.

I have received some interesting details of the works of the Exhibition, which are being actively pushed on. M. Picard, General Commissary, says he is sure that everything will be ready at the proper moment. The little place in the Champs Elysees is covered almost entirely. Workmen are engaged in decorating the ig palace. At the bridge of Alexander III. three of the arches are already in their places. Coming to the Invalides, numerous farms, French and foreign, are being organised. Between the bridges of the Invalides and the Alma elegant pavilions are being constructed for the foreign exhibition. On the Champs de Mars, palaces are being built. The Palace of Electricity is in a comparatively advanced condition. The Eiffel Tower, it is said, will be painted red, white, and blue. Among the "clous" of the Exhibition will figure a reconstitution of Old Paris according to the plans and designs of the period. The ancient city will be built on the banks of the Seine, at the Quay de Billy. At night it will be lit up with the electric light, which promises to lend an additional attraction to it. Among the historical relics which will be reproduced in the old city, the following may be mentioned —The Gate of Saint Michel, which gives entrance to the city; a tower of the Louvre; one Maison aux Piliers; the street of the Vicilles-Ecoles; the houses of Nicolas Flamel, of Theophraste Renaudot, and Moliere; the Grand Chatelet; the Port-au-Change; the Church of St. Julien des Menetriers; the tower, belfries, ramparts, and posterns.—The Speech which M. Camille Pelletan delivered in the Chamber yesterday is worth a few words. The Reporter of the Budget placed in full relief the abuses and vices of the present regime, and said that the Parliamentary Republic, such as it is, was disorganising, ruining, and exhausting France. "While England," added M. Pelletan, "spends thirty millions a year for her colonies, and exports thither two millions of her products, France spends eighty millions for her colonies, and exports to them only one hundred and eighteen millions of merchandise." Comment on these significant figures would be superfluous.

Here is an interesting anecdote about Nubar Pasha, it is told me by one of his friends. It took place in 1865, at the moment when he was in high favour with the Viceroy of Egypt, [his august, master. One morning he presented himself at the Palace of Ismael Pasha, the inheritor of the Pharaohs, and after bowing to the Prince, he prayed him to do something grand to mark his reign. "May it please your Highness," said Nubar, "to remember that the Emperor of Russia has emancipated the serf, and that now is the time to emancipate the fellah." To emancipate the Egyptian peasant was tantamount to returning to him the domain of his fathers, and giving him education and liberty. No doubt this would have been a peace of noble generosity. To make a free man of a slave was all very well, but the operation encountered numerous obstacles. First of all, it would have cost a milliard and a half, Ismael scratched his ears. "I wish for nothing better," he said smiling; "it will be a great sacrifice, but each of us must contribute our share to it, You, for example, my dear Nubar, will subscribe for two million." Nubar pulled a long face, and was at a loss to know what to answer. At length he said to the Khedive, "If you like, your Highness, we will postpone the question till another day," and thus the splendid scheme was heard no more of.

There is a dilettantism even in thieving. A Parisian pick-pocket who is now enjoying a well-earned rest from the excitements of his profession has revealed some of his very curious methods. At one time he donned the uniform of an officer of Marines, decorated with the Legion of Honour, and found his way into the society of naval officers, much to their detriment and to his own enrichment. At another time in the guise of a priest, he visited ecclesiastical establishments, and under the pretext of charity relieved the holy fathers of their little superfluous cash. Then again he would array himself as a silk merchant, and would have bales of that commodity sent to his address. Then the dealer in bicycles became the victim of this versatile swindler. At last, as his repertoire necessarily became limited, and as his fame had preceded him to one of his intended victims, he had the misfortune to be recognised and handed over to the police.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday afternoon, M. Paschal Grousset presented a resolution proposing that the House should appoint a Committee charged to make a report on the question of submarine torpedo-boats before entering on the discussion of the Naval Estimates. He demanded urgency for this motion. M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, replied that he did not see what a Committee of the Chamber could do in the matter; the experiments had been superintended by experts. The submarine boat Gustave Zede had shown that it possessed all the qualities which were expected of it, not only as regarded the firing of torpedoes, but also in facility of navigation. France, continued the Minister, was the only Power which possessed a practical submarine boat, and this redounded both to the honor of the navy and the country. Ultimately the motion for urgency was rejected by 357 votes against 121. The "Matin" says:—In sending us his subscription to our fund, Vice-Admiral Besnard wrote us a letter burning with patriotism, from which we extract the following passage: 'Your appeal must be crowned with real success. You must receive four or five times as much as you ask, and even more. Let all the healthily-constituted patriotic population hasten to your support. The national honor is involved A great moral success must attend such tests."

An interesting sketch of M Paul Cambon, the new French Ambassador, is given in a letter from France in "The Anglican Church Magazine." He is, we are told, a striking example of how in France a man may, through sheer force of character and unflagging industry, rise to the highest positions in the State. He was born in 1842, and when he was eight years of age his father died leaving a widow and two sons not too well provided for. The widow who seems to have been a resoureful woman, came to live in Paris, and Paul as he is familiarly called to distinguish him from his younger brother Jules passed creditably through the schools, studied for the law, and was called to the Bar. At this early period of his life he was favourably known to men like Thiers, Jules Simon, Casimir Perier, Dufaura, and others. He was Secretaire-General at Nice before the war, and after the war he was successively Prefet at Troves and at Besancon.

M. Paul Cambon's first great post was when he was made Prefet du Nord. When he received the appointment, his father-in-law, General Guepratte, was in doubt whether it would be wise to accept it, saying that "the Prefecture of Lille was the making or the marring of a man." The post was at that time exceptionally difficult, for Jules Ferry's famous Article 7 had to be put into execution. How well he played his part may be seen from the fact that he was removed from Lille, and made French Resident at Tunis, where he found chaos, and out of it brought order. From Tunis he was sent to Madrid, and from thence to Constantinople, and he ought to be a persona grata in London Society, for had his warnings been heeded the Armenian massacres might never have taken place. He has the conviction that France and England are the two most civilized nations of the world, and that war would be a world-wide calamity. He may be trusted, too, to deal with all the questions in dispute with fullness of knowledge. When he was appointed Prefet du Nord he was confined to his bed through an accident, and he sent to Lille for the minute books of the Conseil General, and read them as he lay in bed, and when he arrived in Lille he knew everybody, and understood the pros and cons of all the questions that were agitating the Department.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAIWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT.

The Superintending Engineer of the Tapti Valley Railway reports the following progress made during the month of January :—

Earthwork.—Practically complete all through. Some of the cuttings are being sloped and surfaced, but another month ought to see this work finally completed.

Bridging.—Practically completed; with the exception of two large bridges on the Amalner Division and one on the Nunderbar Division, which however will be ready before the rails reach them.

Platelaying.—As it was found that the abnormal weather had resulted in a recrudescence of fever and sickness generally all over the line, and it was not therefore possible to complete the cuttings at Songad, it was resolved to divert the linking wherever absolutely necessary so as to push the rails forward past this portion of the line which owing to its late transfer is more backward. This has been done and the rails are now at mile 49.

Ballast.—Well in hand wherever obtainable.

Station and Staff Quarters.—Very nearly completed every where, and well in hand at Nunderbar which had to await the decision of Government as to its eversion to the position of Loco changing station for the line.

General.—Fever of a bad type has been very prevalent all over the line owing largely to the abnormal cold and windy weather; and this has reduced the labour on the work, but in spite of this very good progress has been made during the current month.

AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

ALLEGED DUPLICITY OF THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT.

A FRENCH COALING STATION.

RUSSIAN CONSULATE ESTABLISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, FEB. 4.

MUCH discontent is felt in Muscat owing to the action which H. H. the Sultan has latterly taken in cutting down the number of his watchmen and other servants. Probably, in consequence of this, robberies have been alarmingly frequent, and have embraced cartridges, jewellery, etc.

There is also much uneasiness among the natives regarding the latest development of his Highness's policy, for they are afraid that his actions are likely to bring him into serious trouble with the British Government. It is well known that for many generations a close connection has existed between the Sultans of Oman and the British Government, and we have subsidised the reigning Sultan with some Rs. 90,000 annually for many years.

An agreement also exists between France and Great Britain by virtue of which neither power is to acquire any territory in Oman. This everybody knows, Yet, in the face of this agreement, the French have recently asked for, and the Sultan has apparently granted, a port to be used for the purposes of a coaling station. All this having now become public the better class natives are asking what will be the outcome of this breach of faiths and they are seriously criticising H. H.'s action in turning from his old friends who have loyally supported his dynasty for considerably over a century, and throwing himself into the arms of the French. That H. H. has done this in defiance of all his advisers is well known, but what he hopes to gain is not known. That the British Government will allow this port to be handed over to the French is not deemed probable, and it is thought that the Sultan will probably withdraw his promise from the French. No trouble is apprehended, as it is known that Colonel Ulcade is expected very shortly in order to talk matters over with his Highness.

The Sultan, it is reported, has given a house for a Russian Consulate which is very shortly to be established here. The establishment of a Russian Consulate is rather remarkable, as Russia has absolutely no mercantile interests in the country whatever. It looks uncommonly as if she were preparing to act in conjunction with France in these parts. When the French established their Consulate here some few years ago their interests from a trading point of view were infinitesimal, and as a matter of fact they are very little better to-day. But one thing they have succeeded in doing is that a certain proportion of the dhows owned by Muscat subjects now fly the French colours, and a fair number of Muscat subjects are now under French protection.

Heavy rain has fallen here during the last few days, and it was badly needed, as the earlier part of the winter utterly failed to produce any.

H. M. S. Sphinx and Redbreast are in the harbour, the former having come from Bushire, and the latter from Bombay.

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

THE CALCUTTA MEDAL.

MR. H. G W. Meikle is standing for election as Honorary Golf Secretary to the Bombay Gymkhana in place of Mr. W. P. Pechey, who has resigned. A better man than Mr. Meikle could scarcely be found. He thoroughly understands the game, is a good player, and a keen sportsman generally.

I am afraid he will have some difficulty in keeping the 9 holes going during the next four months. The second green is now a resting place for some native family who have fled the native town on account of plague. The eighth green has to be approached sideways on, as a row of nice new tents has been erected in the line approaching it. Added to this, cycling meetings are becoming more numerous and the golf course generally more crowded, so there are plenty of "lions in the path," so to speak, for the next golding secretary. It is as well that new brooms sweep clean. I rather think that before very long golfers will begin to think of making another course outside Bombay, which can be kept private, and on which a game can be played which more nearly resembles golf than that played on the present Bombay links. I have said before that, in my opinion, Pali Hill links are not worth playing on and never could be much improved; but there are several sites not a hundred miles from Bombay on which, I believe, a fair course could be laid out, but more of this anon.

The new style of flag, which is a piece of bunting on a wooden stick, answers very well. The play can be more easily seen from a distance, and being light it does not work the tin out of the true, as the heavy metal flags used to.

Ever since the feather ball went out and the gutta-percha ball came in, discussion has waged as frantically round the merits of different balls as it has over the advantages of different bicycle handles. Even now there are men who prefer the Eclipse, or some one of the "red gutty" balls, to any of those which are advocated by golfers who are at the top of the tree. So far as I know most of these play with the "Silvertower," though one or two of the "cracks" prefer a ball, called the "Woodley Flier." But a new ball has been invented, called "The Bullet," which is said to be better than anything in the market. Personally I don't think it much matters what ball you use, provided it is one you are accustomed to, and one which keeps its colour and shape. But there are "fads" in connection with most games, and more in golf than in any. Manufacturers are well aware of this, and knowing that golfers will buy anything new, no matter how ridiculous it is, in the hope of improving their game by the use of it, they invent a number of extraordinary golf sticks and balls which have no merit except their novelty. The fact that Willie Park went round Hoylake, with two clubs he had never used before, in a score of 78, is sufficient proof that it is the man and not the club, or the ball, that dominates the performance.

The Calcutta medal—9 holes handicap—was played for yesterday morning and resulted in a tie between Mr. O. Marshall (scratch) and Mr. A.T. Spalding (5), both of whom returned 39 net. Mr. Marshall's score is a very good one, considering how difficult the course is, in many ways getting, and I doubt if it will be beaten this season. Mr. Rodyers has, I think, equalled it. Mr. Spalding is new to Bombay golf, and is evidently handicapped too lightly, as except for one bad hole his score was consistently good. I think he should beat Mr. Marshall when playing off the tie.

Nineteen players entered, but only 11 returned cards as follows :—

O. Marshall	39 Sc.	=	39
A. Spalding	44—5	"	39
Dr. MacDonald	44—2	"	42
R. M. Gray	44—2	"	42
C. W. Carson	48—6	"	42
M. P. Baird	50—7	"	43
D. Miller	48—5	"	43
P. Fischer	44 Sc.	"	44
H. G. W. Meikle	45—1	"	44
G. Holland	51—5	"	46
E. W. Noble	52—6	"	46

—X.

WITH respect to the proposed deputation of an officer to China at the expense of the Indian Government, it is understood that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will not press the matter upon Government.

IN an article in "The Young Woman" for February on "The Ascent of Woman," we are told that whereas the census taken six years before the Queen came to the throne contained no occupations for women except domestic service, there were at the date of the last census 61,900 women dressmakers, 70,000 employed in printing establishments, and 4,721 in mines. Even the Post Office, hedged about with red-tapeism as it is, has nearly 30,000 women as clerks, telegraphists, sorters, &c., and there are included in these figures no fewer than 180 head-postmistresses, and 5,250 sub-postmistresses. Where there was 1 lady clerk in 1871, there are now 4;—and—to take two industries only—there are now 124 women per 100 men in the tobacco industry, as against 42 per 100 in 1171; while in hemp and jute the women workers have increased from 67 per 100 men to 195 per 100.

TWO MURDERS IN POONA.

BOTH BROTHERS DEAD.

ARRESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 9.

Ganesh Shanker Dravid, the elder of the two men shot last night, is dead. He succumbed to the effects of his injuries at 8-10, this morning.

The two brothers were admitted into hospital at 10-50, last night. A policeman accompanied them.

They were both in a collapsed condition, cold and pulseless. Both, however, were conscious, and the elder, who was about 30 years of age, was able to explain how he came by his wound.

He was playing cards, when some one came in and told Ganesh that Mr. Brewin wanted him. He and his brother went out, and both were shot, Ganesh on the left side and in the back part of his chest between the seventh and eighth ribs.

On examination it was found that there were several small skin wounds, about eight or ten in number around the larger one, and the wounds were blackened.

The unfortunate man's clothes were burnt, showing that the shot must have been fired at close quarters. There was also a second and larger wound on the front part of his chest, on the left, which bled profusely.

The second brother, Ramchander Shanker Dravid was apparently not quite so severely injured. He had a gunshot wound on the right loin, below the last rib. The wound was about the size of the tip of a little finger and the edges were blackened. He lost very little blood, but he complained of pain. Both patients were attended by Surgeon-Captain Esdon, and as they were in a critical condition, the City Mamlatdar was called and took their depositions.

At present there is not the least suspicion as to who may have been their assailants, but the police are working hard.

The two men came into unenviable prominence through the murders on Jubilee night.

"THE DRAVIDS ASSASSINATED; ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSINS."

Under this heading the "Deccan Herald" says :—At about 9-40, last evening, the two Dravids, that is, Ganesh Shanker Dravid and his second brother, while playing a game of *Pachis* in their own house, in Sadashiv Peth, in the city, were suddenly called out by a man, who said that Mr. Brewin wanted them. They had not gone far into the street, when they were suddenly set upon and both the brothers shot in the back. The assassins disappeared, leaving no trace. The police were quickly on the scene, and the two unfortunate young men were conveyed to the Sassoon Hospital, where they were examined, and but little hope of their recovery was entertained.

The commission of this crime on the eve of the trial of Balkrishna Hari Chapekar, is significant, and gives rise to all kinds of theories.

The third brother, Nilkant Shanker Dravid, who gave evidence in Damodhar's case, and is, we understand, to give evidence in Balkrishna's also, has fortunately escaped.

DEATH OF RAMCHANDRA.

Ramchandra Dravid died at the Sassoon hospital, at 3-45, this afternoon.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

LATER.

Later particulars show that Ganesh, who expired this morning, his brother Ramchandra, and a man, named Godbole B. V. Modak, son of the late Professor Modak, were playing bezique in the upper room of Dravid's house, when at 9-30 o'clock a person standing in the street shouted out to ask if there was anybody at home. Whereupon Ganesh went to the window and asked who was there. Two voices replied. As they entered the passage and ascended the staircase leading to the upper room, where Ganesh and others were, the men stood in the shadow of the wall, and those in the room remember that both these persons had their faces covered. Having got upstairs one of the two said: "Brewin Saheb sent for you" in Hindustani, "and your brother Ramchandra." Ganesh eplied: "Let me finish my game and I will come." The two men thereupon said: Very well, we will go down-stairs and wait. They went down into the open space. Then the mother of Ganesh came up, and seeing two men, enquired who they were, when they repeated to her what they had said to Ganesh. The old l

Humphry's pay-bill case proved he was a dangerous man and an expert forger, and his forgery of a Government resolution purporting to grant the immediate release of his brother, and three other men, together with himself, marked him as a man of infinite audacity and resource. He was utterly without scruple. At the time of the Poona tragedy, the disfigurement of the Queen's Statue, the murderous assault on Professor Velinkar, and incendiary acts committed in Bombay and Poona Ganesh Dravid was in prison. Superintendent Macdermott, divining that a man known to be intimately acquainted with men of lawless character would probably be able to suggest who were the perpetrators of these crimes got into communication with Dravid. Dravid surmised that the two Chapekars, athletes of known recklessness, would probably be amongst the guilty. On that clue the police worked with the result that Damodher was arrested, tried and convicted nd that his brother Balkrishna is now in custody.

THE STORY OF THE FABRICATED GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The story of the fabricated Government Resolution referred to above is as follows :—On the morning of a certain day the Superintendent of the House of Correction received through the post several letters. Owing to the absence of his clerk he opened the post. It happened that the very first cover he tore open contained a Resolution that referred to the deportation of an ex-military convict. In the same cover was a document in manuscript which purported to be an order from Government for the release of five prisoners. After having gone through the whole of the post the Superintendent directed his attention to the release order. He called the prisoners before him and intimated to them that orders had been received for their release from custody. They were Ganesh Shanker Dravid, Ramchander Shunker Dravid, Caitan Francis Rodrigues, and two others, one of whom was a Hindoo and the other a Mahomedan. The first two of these, namely, the Dravid brothers, were convicted in the High Court Sessions in the case of the pay-bill forged in the name of late Colonel Humphreys, the then Inspector-Grneral of the Presidency Police, while the man Rodrigues was convicted at the Sessions for forgery and cheating by personation relating to a certain Provident Fund amount. The prisoners having been duly set free the Superintendent forwarded the order to the Common Jail for the release of the fifth prisoner, whose name appeared in the order. The Superintendent of the Common Jail, on receipt of the order, released the prisoner, and returned the order to the Superintendent of the House of Correction, who endorsed on the warrants that the instructions contained in the release order had been complied with. He despatched the warrants, together with the order, to the official to whom the order directed that the warrants should be returned after the release of the convicts. Upon the receipt of the order and the warrants at Poona, the official concerned immediately intimated to the Superintendent of the House of Correction that the order was a forgery and that it did not issue from him. Thereupon the Police were communicated with. The fact that the order was received by post, and that it was enclosed in an envelope which contained a genuine Government Resolution, points to the fact that some person in the Secretariat must have been in collusion with the forger, otherwise it is impossible to understand how the forged order came to be enclosed in an official envelope.

GANESH'S INGENIOUS SPECIAL PLEADING.

Ganesh's statement when brought before the Magistrate, shows the manner of man he was. This document ran thus :—

I am now a prisoner in Her Majesty's House of Correction. I have been for some time past confined there. I was convicted in Colonel Humphrey's Pay Bill case. After serving nearly a quarter of my sentence, and behaving myself well, I was appointed in the jail office as a convict clerk, where I made "body's tickets" for the prisoners, and assistep generally as an officer and out-door man. On Monday, the 20th July 1896, the Superintendent called me into his office and told me that he was going to release me. At first I could not believe, and I asked him whether he was having a joke with me ; but on his assuring that the Government had ordered my immediate release together with that of my brother from the common jail, and three others from the House of Correction, I was assured, and much to my astonishment and joy realized the unbounded pleasure of being once more a free man. Immediately on my release on the 20th July last, I went to Poona, and putting together a few things, returned to Bombay, en route to Nasik, where it was necessary for me to go to perform a certain ceremony which my caste requires. I spent one day in Bombay, and was about to leave when to my horror I was arrested and brought back to the Byculla Prison. What I wonder at is, how could I have been brought back without a warrant, and how could the Superintendent of the jail admit any one without one. The police can in this way, bring any one up to the jail-door ; and by simply saying the Government have ordered his inearceration he would be taken over. There, again, I am a free man, released by the right man, and in the usual way ; my past warrant being null and void ? How am I then forced to wear convict clothing. I am now told that I am charged with escaping from legal custody by means of a forged document. Well, did I escape ? no, Superintendent, let me go. If the document was forged, find out the forger, and if I am suspected of it till it is proved against me, keep me as an "under-trial prisoner," and permit me to wear my own clothing. Another point, I have now been told by my friends, is the exact wording of the bogus resolution which set me free. Unlettered as I am, if I had received such a document. I would not have credited it for one moment. What could Government have seen in an order-of-release a thing which becomes public property in a few hours to mark it "private and confidential ?" Would Government ever show themselves so erratic as to-day to reject the appeal of Caitan Rodrigues and to-morrow to set him scot free? Would Government release two men in one case, myself and my brother, and retain the other in imprisonment, when in one trial they considered him the least guilty, and without appeal, release the man, Baroot Khime Lakhor, who had already worked out one and a-half out of three years' sentence, and lastly set at large a pronounced type of habitual prisoner, sentenced to a term of 8 years' rigorous imprisonment Then, if I had done this, would I have not known that trouble would soon arise, and would my fellowed the example of my Goaness fellow-convict, Rodrigues, and made off to Goa or some other place of safety instead of trying to beard the lion in his own den ? Now I am taken to Court, where a man brought against me as a witness, is Brodie, a murderer, extortionist, forger, ex-Salvationist, and ex-follower of Christ. He says I showed him a copy of the resolution which I asked him to copy. Now if I had made up this document, would I have been ready to give my neck into the hands of a man, who I have not the slightest knowledge of, and in the jail office, an in he presence of the jailor. knowing that the slightest suspicion in such matter would have brought the whole matter to light, with substantial evidence to back it, and the happy prospect of penal servitude in the near future ? No, Brodie has already shown us his cards, and if Mr. Brewin, the "Bright Luminary" of the Bombay Police, offered him a partial release out of his sentence, he did to Bhagoo and other prisoners, when instituting his inquiries in the jail with such a prospect in view, I am certain our worthy ex-salvationist, would sell his own soul to attain it. I, however, sincerely trust the Salvation Army has few, if any more like him, in their midst, and in his conviction they have been well rid of a thing that has no heart to feel. no body to be kicked, and no soul to be damned. Another witness Yeshwant Tmbabuck, from the Inspector-General of Police, has been an old friend of mine. He may, if he brushes his memory up, remember that prior to my conviction. he borrowed money from time to time of me ; he will also well-remember sending a telegraphic money order to the tune of Rs. 400 to one of my relations : but, of course, this can be better explained at the Sessions. The pieces of papers shown as the counterparts of the paper on which the bogus resolution was written, and said by the police, to have been found on the desk on which I performed my clerical duties ; but how am I to know that these pieces have not been cut from a similar new sheet of similar paper to suit the occasion ? For I cannot help but think that no policeman, and especially a man like Mr. Brewin, unless he was working with his head off or suffering from mental suspension only. would have thought of leaving the jail office without getting on these pieces of paper, the signature of the jailor, or the countersignature of the Superintendent. How Mr. Brawin came to find the pieces on the desk on which I worked is a marvel to me ? For I distinctly remember that the jailor and European warders on duty always subscribed my desk as well as myself, to strict search before admitting me to or taking me from the office and I am certain from the continual practice which has now become a habit with those gentlemen that they who would without difficulty detect half-a-beadee even if it was hidden in the seam of one's undergarments leave alone the copy of the bogus resolution which I must have necessarily carried to and fro from the office. If however, Brodie was told about this resolution, why did he not there and then bring to the notice of the jail authorities instead of waiting till Mr. Brewin called on him ? Charles McClure, *alias* Pugge, *alias* Pandoo Govind is a man, who has never done a day's honest work, and simply depends on what he can raise up by being the go between men in dirty police cases. He as I am told is invariably to be found in or about Camatipoora, a locality which speaks for itself. He is a man who has spent all or nearly all his life between the jail and the Government Work-house and a promise of the smallest consideration would be enough to burn him. He has not the slightest principle, and the fear of hearing false witness is unknown to him having if I may so say dragged through an existence on the atmosphere of the Police courts. If the evidence of such a degraded thing is to be considered, all honest men of this city should be early in making him a fixed allowance and so keep in the good graces of the all powerful Puggie McClure ! With regard to the statement of Archibald Crawford, the would be expert in handwritting, all I can say is that I consider myself as good, if not, a better qualified man than he, to give an opinion, having both taken out diplomas for the same art at the same Institution, viz., "no College from Nowhere" where that college is none but experts like ourselves know. He, in a blundering, half-hazard way, talked of up-strokes and downstrokes, short-strokes and longstrokes, and no doubt, if he had kept on jumbling at a few more upstrokes he might have arrived at some conclusion, but the positions of his strokes became so very complicated, that I fear some of the less attentive in Court went away with the impression that the said Archibald Crawford was a mighty man of Science. His concluding remarks about up and downstrokes are matters, too deep to be entered into by the shallow brain of an ordinary man. Those who paid any attention to him, could, however, easily see his was the empty bubble of a quack, and that he floundered about in the sea of strokes like a ship without a rudder. If, however, Mr. Archibald Crawford had devoted more of his time to his electrical business, he might in the future make an up-stroke ; but I am afraid, if he thinks of going on in hand-writing expert line his strokes will be all long, and down leaving him no little, or prospect of getting back to fader-land. But, enough I must now close, and trust to a merciful Providence to help me, as I know the popular feeting is against me, and without the slightest consideration, they jump to the conclusion that because I was convicted of forgery in the late Colonel Humphrey's Pay Bill case, it is a necessity, and certainly that I am the forger of the bogus resolution that set me free.

Ganesh Dravid was sent back to jail, and on his giving information as to the whereabouts of the murderers of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst he was liberated, Rs. 10,000 being given him as his share of the reward—however, he considered himself entitled to the whole reward of Rs. 20,000, and wrote the following letter to Government on the subject.

THE POONA TRAGEDY AND THE GOVERNMENT REWARD.

The following letter from Dravid, appeared in the Friday, February 2nd, in a Bombay paper :—

Sir,—It is with the greatest diffidence and reluctance that I approach you upon the subject mentioned at the top of this communication—diffidence, because it is a subject of such a delicate nature that those not directly concerned in it may not desire to have anything to do with it ; and reluctanes because it shows a spirit of insatiety which, some may think, should not exist in a man for whom so much has already been done by the authorities. But in spite of these considerations I am obliged to draw your attention to my case in the interests of justice and fair play. Really speaking, it should not have been necessary to advertise this subject. But Government being pleased to totally ignore a representation which I lately made to them—aye ! not having vouchsafed even an acknowledgment of the same—I have no alternative left me but to bring my case before the public and let "them" judge between Government and myself.

It will be remembered that soon after the tragedy of the Jubilee night, a reward of Rs. 20,000 was offered by Government through a public proclamation to any person or persons who would give the Police a clue, leading to the detection and final conviction of the murderer. Who supplied this clue, and what the result was are now matters of history. It was distinctly admitted by the authorities concerned that the clue was supplied by me, and it naturally follows therefore, that the whole reward should be awarded to me. This has not been done. Only half of the amount has been divided between one of my brothers and myself, and your readers will be pleased to learn that the lynx-eyed officials did not forget to deduct from the amount Rs. 260 for *income tax* ! But that was a small matter, and I did not care to be a very Shylock hungering for my "pound of flesh." But surely. I have a right to claim all the ducats publicly offered by Government ? It has been alleged that half of the reward offered is reserved, as Balkrishna Chapekar was not in the hands of the police-I admire the ingenuity of the argument, but cannot say the same about its logic. Why should I suffer for Balkrishna being as wary as the police were incapable ? After they had the clue and knew that Damoder and his brother had something to do with the treagedy surely any body with even a grain of common sense would admit that the police blundered—blundered most miserably in arresing Damoder and letting off Balkrishna. Was it my fault that common sense was at discount with the officers conducting the investigation ? And yet for this I am made to suffer—a sort of Jedburgh Justice, indeed.

Well, Balkrishna is *now* in the hands of the Police and I think I am justified in claiming the other part of the reward. It required special strength of character to come forward to denounce a countryman and thus lay himself open to the charge of being a traitor —the majority of people were sure to view the thing in this light—and yet I braved all this and did what little I could to help the authorities. And that I should be deprived of the full benefit of the Government proclamation seems more than unjust and cruel. Of course it is impossible that a poor man like myself *can* win a tug-of-war with the authorities ; but I hope that the inherent sense of justice of the British people will not allow such an injustice to be done to me.

As I have stated above, a representation made by me to Government yet remains unanswered. Hence this appeal to you. I will be much obliged if any of the legal readers of your most esteemed paper will let me know if I cannot have the help of the law in the matter.—Yours, &c.

GANESH SHANKAR DRAVID.

Poona, Jan. 31.

INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE NATU BROTHERS.

An interview with the Sirdar Baba Saheb, one of the Natu Brothers, appears in the *Mahratta*, which we here reproduce.

"Being anxious to ascertain the real state of the health of the Sirdar Balwant Ramchandra Natu, I sought an interview with him. I found him sitting in a meditative mood doing his morning "sandhya" (religious observances). I told him that I was the correspondent of the *Mahratta* and begged of him to answer the few questions that I wanted to put to him in public interests. He told me that many people often came to him to ask for information regarding himself and his brother and that he had no objection to answer my questions and was prepared to answer them then and there. I then asked him as follows:—

Q.—Before you were made state-prisoners, had you suspected that any danger was looming over your head ?

A.—From what the police did after the murders of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst, from the fact that detectives were stationed at both the doors of our houses immediately after the murders, from the inquiry which the Jamadar of Khed made at Kadus about the attendance registers of the village Mangs and Ramoshees, from the fact that the police invariably followed us both when we were at Poona and away from it, and from the questions which Mr. Brewin asked us a number of times, we thought that we were suspected as being concerned in the regrettable murders of the said officers. Since I had sometimes to pass very strong criticisms on the conduct of the police in my capacity as the Honorary Magistrate, and the attempts of the police had completely failed in turning the tables upon us in the late Poona Ganapati riot cases, the police might have found this a splendid opportunity to have their vengeance on us.

Q.—When you both were arrested, what were you doing ?

A.—We both were in our bed-rooms enjoying a sound sleep when at the early peep of dawn Messrs. Kennedy and Brewin came up to our rooms on the 1st floor and arrested us.

Q.—How were you then treated ?

A.—It being the last day of the mourning that we were then in, I begged to be allowed to take a bath before we were taken away. But without paying any heed to our prayers we were removed with the dress that we were then wearing and I was placed in a bungalow near the David Sassoon Hospital.

Q.—Were you ill-treated by Mr. Kennedy or by any other officer ?

A.—As Mr. Kennedy was holding such a high place as that of the Police Superintendent I expected him to behave in a legal and gentlemanlike manner. But he disappointed me as he spoke to me some very low words.

Q.—When you both were arrested did you meet each other and could you correspond with each other?

A.—After our arrest we were placed in separate conveyances and carried to separate places. We were then placed in separate carriages of the train. We corresponded with each other only through Jail visitors.

Q.—Had anybody tried to connect you directly or indirectly with the Poona murders ?

A.—I cannot say whether any attempt was made or not, but, from the questions which were put to our servants and to ourselves there might have been, I think, an attempt to that effect. Further than this I cannot say.

Q.—How did you pass your time at Ahmedabad?

A.—At Ahmedabad no cook was placed at my service for about three months. Therefore I used to get up early in the morning, take my daily bath, wash my clothes, and after the daily religious observances and prayers I used to cook my food. After the nap of an hour or so during the midday heat I used to read English, study Gujarati, pen my letters, and write a fruitless yadi to Government. After dark, I for some time used to be locked up in the cell like a jail-bird without lamp or light and the doors were not unlocked for any purpose. Therefore in order to avoid all possible difficulties I used to go to bed with an empty belly unless I was greatly pressed by hunger when I would eat a piece of bread baked in the morning. Unfortunately being bred in a happy condition through the bounty of the British Raj, I never was apprenticed to a butler and so you could easily conceive what I suffered and what sort of food I ate. My hands were burnt like a charcoal.

Q.—You must have suffered in mind considerably because Government did not pay much heed to the requests contained in your yadis from Ahmedabad.

A.—Beyond the fact that the Government transferred me to a cooler climate they practically paid no head to my requests and prayers. The Regulation to which we are indebted for our incarceration allows a state-prisoner the right to petition the Government and this right supposes a corresponding duty in Government to answer those petitions. But the Government practically nullified the important right conferred upon such unfortunate beings like us.

Q.—How far are you prepared to blame Government for the treatment accorded to you ?

A.—Not much and that too, merely because. it is British Government the foundation of which is Justice. Otherwise according to the Marathi phrase (You cannot complain if the Government beats you or the rain drenches you, whom are we to go to for redress ?

Q.—Did you suffer in health owing to the hot climate of Ahmedabad ?

A.—Yes The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra has given his opinion to the same effect.

Q.—Immediately after the receipt of your yadi praying for your transfer to a cooler climate, if the Government had complied with your request, do you think you would have suffered so much in health ?

A.—Assuredly not. When I felt that the heat was unbearable I wrote to Government and if Government had given prompt attention to my request and transferred me, I would not have contracted diabetes.

Q.—Had you ever contracted diabetes before or did you ever think from your habits and modes of life that you would have contracted this disease ?

A.—I never had this disease and from my habits and modes of life I think would not have probably contracted this disease but for the killing heat of Ahmedabad. Poona is my native land and as you know much cooler than Ahmedabad.

Q.—When did you learn that you were to be brought down here ?

A.—When I was placed in the train at Ahmedabad on my way to Bambay, the Police Inspector gave me a distinct hint to that effect. Mr. Brewin at Bombay also told the same thing to me.

Q.—When were you treated by the officers at Ahmedabad ?

A.—At Ahmedabad the Superintendent, the visitors and the Inspector General of prisons all treated me very kidly and courteously to the utmost of their powers.

Q.—Were you showed to see anybody at Poona or other railway stations on your way to Ahmedabad or back to Belgaum ?

A.—No, I requested permission of Mr. Brewin, who joined us at Lonavala, to order refreshment at the Poona Station from my house, But he declined.

Q.—How did the climate of Belgaum suit with your health ?

A.—From 10th May to the 15th June it agreed with my health excellently well. From that time myself and the members of my family are all unwell.

Q.—When did you know that you were watched by the police ?

A.—I knew it from the fact that a detective police often inquired about us at the railway Station and other places.

Q.—Was your entire moveable property made over to you ?

A.—No ; not yet. The estate at Pachavada and some rupees in cash realised at Poona are not yet made over to us.

Q.—Was there ever any friction between yourself and the Government officials ?

A.—I cannot say that there was any friction as such but from what has subsequently transpired I can not help thinking that I had managed to make myself an object of anger to some of them at least.

Q.—What may have led to these clouds gatherings over you ?

A.—Unless the Government will be pleased to assign any reason I am unable to give any distinct answer to this question, but from my answer to your last question and from the replies of Lord George Hamilton in the House of Parliament it seems that some of the officials had been harbouring some anger in their minds against me from many years and the police have undoubtedly taken advantage of the ill-feeling.

Q.—There are two sides in Poona on the question of social reform. Do you think that any men of the reform party might have given some false information to the Government about you both ?

A.—When I was in Jail at Ahmedabad I was often told rather tauntingly that I was the main instrument in the agitation for prohibiting the holding of the Social Conference in the Congress pandal and that I was regarded as a block in the way of social reform. From this it might appear that a few individual reformers might have mixed themselves up in the affair ; but I would never believe that with the exception of only one or two, my own countrymen would be so mean and lost as to go to that length ; Although we both differ in opinion we each have respect for the other.

Q.—From the time you were made State prisoners did any of the Government officers behave towards you rudely or insultingly and give you unnecessary annoyance or trouble ?

A.—I am very happy to inform you that from the time I was removed to Ahmedabad, till this day, no officer gave me purposely any trouble or annoyance but they all were uniformly kind and courteous to me.

Q.—How far are you prepared to blame the Government for making you State-prisoners ?

A.—No, not much at this date. For I can realise the state of the mind of Government after the murders. And after all what we call Government is a complex organism, the head being sometimes only at the mercy of the feet. To err is human, Man would not be man if he is always right.

Q.—Are not all the statements made by Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons and the tale of the Police Patel and the midwife a sham and quite unfounded ?

A.—As for that, however, they are specific charges and I must say they are all absolutely unfounded. We had no connection whatsoever in the matter.

Q.—Had the Ganapati Melas and the Shri Shiwaji festival anything to do with your troubles ?

A.—These might have led to make the officials angry with me, but whether they were directly the cause of my present troubles I cannot say.

Q.—What is your opinion, about these two movements ? Do you attach any political significance to them as it is alleged in some quarters ?

A.—Nonsense. What politicality can there be in them ? As tending to protect the cows and Brahmins only as the symbols of religion, one is religious and the other is a movement of historical interest. They are or are at least intended only to be conductive to the observance of religion and morals.

Q.—Did not your ancestors faithfully serve the British Government ?

A.—The Inams we are enjoying bear testimony to the service rendered by our ancestors. We too have been doing our best to serve Government.

Q.—Do you hold any estate in the Belgaum District as is alleged by the Secretary of State ?

A.—No. We hold none here.

Q.—Since you are allowed to bring your servants and carriages with you, why are you without any here and suffer so many privations ?

A.—Well, you must know that we are detained here as State prisoners, and have not come here to enjoy ourselves. Such being the case we on y do that which is absolutely necessary to keep the body and soul together. Besides if the Government would in response to our repeated appeal lift the veil a little in the matter of the duration of our detention here we will be able to do something in th matter. As the matters stand now, we, having firm faith in the justice of British Government, and our innocence, expect to be liberated every moment.

Q.—How is your present health ?

A.—I again feel myself very weak and sickly. I have lost 26 pounds in weight since I was at Ahmedabad. I am also subject to malarious fever. Besides I find that my physical condition must depend upon my mental condition. So long as my mind is not at ease, but is a prey to disquisting reflections, my anxieties must tell very heavily on my health.

Q.—Now Balasaheb, I will only ask you a question or two and bring this lengthy interview to an end. Did any Government official ask you to tender any apology to Government and see the end of your misfortunes ?

A.—Well, I really speaking yes. From the time when I was at Ahmedad and many Governments officials of course in their private capacities, and as well meaning sympathisers, told me to tender an apology to Government. Being repeatedly asked by me what offence I had committed and for which I was to tender an apology, they could not mention any and so I could not offer any. If I have really given any offence to Government it is meet only be named and it is my duty to offer an apology and I will do it at once.

Q.—When do you think that you will be liberated ? viction that upon the solid foundation of justice British Government is based. And hence I repeatedly request the Government to put us upon our trial. We are conscious of our innocence and that justice will in the end be done to us. It is now 18 months since we were arrested and Government must have forgiven us in their hearts. Who knowingly does wrong ? Who at least will knowingly continue in it ? I feel the day is not far distant when I shall be able to write a thank-giving letter to Government for my complete release.

Having thanked the Sirdar for granting me this prolonged interview I retired."

THE MAHANT OF TIRUPATI.

PROPHECY LIKELY TO BE FULFILLED.

The criminal charges of adultery and enticing away a married woman, preferred by one Srinivasalu Naidu of Trichinopoly against the Mahant of Tirupati were on Monday withdrawn at the Madras Town Magistrate's Court by the counsel for the complainant, who, says the local Standard, strangely enough stated he did not wish to proceed with the case further. From the evidence of the complainant and some of his witnesses examined, it will have been noticed that most serious allegations affecting the character of the accused who holds a high position in the religious world of India, were permitted to be made. What is worse, a document purporting to be a very obscene photograph of the Mahant and the unfortunate woman who confessed to having been ravished by him, was produced in evidence and is now amongst the records of the Court. The Mahant's Vakil standing on his legal right, elected to reserve cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution till a later stage of the case which has not been reached, and the result of it all is that the damnatory evidence remains unchallenged on the record. The complainant has been equally within his right in withdrawing the case at this stage, though from the beginning the conduct of the prosecution did not look quite free from suspicion. If the Mahant cares for his reputation, he may be trusted to seek what remady may now be open to him in law. But from the point of view of the large body of worshippers who contribute to the funds of the Temples at Tirupati over which he has sole and undisputed control, we think it is greatly to be pitied that the case should have come to such an abrupt end. Either the prosecution has been launched through base and malicious motives, or the Mahant is a villain of the first water ; and he will only have himself to thank if he allows a dark cloud to hang over his character which ought to be above suspicion.

The "Madras Times" remarks that as far as the police courts go, there, perhaps, is the end of the matter. As far as Tirupati goes, we might almost fancy that there is an end of Tirupathi also, and that the prophecy that at the end of the 19th century the shrine would cease to be sacred will be fulfilled. The prophecy is indeed remarkable. We quote a paragraph regarding it written in the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" published in the year 1887:—"The hill on which the great pagoda of Tirupati stands is about 2,500 feet above sea-level. It has seven peaks, and that crowned by the pagoda is named Sri-Venkatara manachellum. The temple is said to have been built at the commencement of the Kaliyug or present Hindu era (B. C. 3000), when it was prophesied that worship would continue for only 5,000 years, and that the end would be foreshadowed by a gradual decrease in the receipts from votaries. Only fourteen years remain to complete this period."

Now, whatever may be the value of a Hindu prophecy as prophecy, we may fancy that this prophecy at any rate may be almost precisely fulfilled.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE MAHANT.

THE EVIDENCE.

The following is the detailed report given by the local paper of the evidence recorded in the case by Mr. B. H. Chester, in the Black Town Police Court on Monday last :—

Srinivasalu Naidu, complainant, said that his wife confessed to having been on terms of criminal intimacy with the Mohunt of Tripathi : He struck her and turned her out of his house.

By the Court :—Before my wife was married to me she was related to me on my mother's side. When I turned my wife out of my house, my mother-in-law also went out of the house with her daughter. They are living in Trichinopoly. When I asked my wife about the anony mous letter she told me that she had been sedneed by the Mahunt in Tirupati and Madras in September and October. When I went to Tirupati they said the car festival had already commenced.

Mr. S. Gopalaswami Iyengar reserved the cross examination of the complainant.

THE WOMAN'S STORY.

Govindammal, the wife of the complainant, examined by Mr. Smith, deposed :—I am the wife of the complainant. I was married to him about 15 years ago. I live in Trichinopoly with my children. I live till quite lately in my husband's house. My husband has another house at Srirangam. I lived with Sudammal, the co-wife, for six months after my marriage. Then she left the house for my mother's house. I went with my husband to Tirupati last *Puratasi* to worship the god and also to sell books. That was our first visit to Tirupati. When we reached Tirupati, my husband went about selling books, in the town and on the hill. I used to stay in the choultry. When my husband went out to sell books a bairagi used to come to the choultry and speak to me. He used to narrate tales to me. He never came to me while my husband stayed in the choultry. He used to tell me that there was a great man in Tirupati—the Mahunt of Tirupati—about whom he used to speak highly. I went with my husband up the hill. One day the bairagi told me that he would take me to the Mahunt and also show me the beautiful building and other pleasant sights to see. He asked me to go with him. I said I could not go as it was too late that day. The next day he came to me after my husband had left the choultry. I accompanied the bairagi at about 12 noon to a place called Mattam, walking some distance, and driving for some distance with him in a jutka. There is a small temple in a pleasure garden. The jutka was stopped near the temple. He said that we might first go into what looked like a bungalow. I and the bairagi both went upstairs and saw a man who was walking about. The bairagi told me that that was the Mahant and asked me to prostrate myself at his feet. While I fell at his feet, the bairagi left the place and went away. Then I got up. I saw the man had gone and called out for him and attempted to leave. The Mahant caught hold of me by the hand and dragged me into a room close by and bolted the door. I raised an alarm and abused him. He threatened me and said he would trouble me if I did not listen to him. I kept quiet, and he seduced me by force. When he dragged me by force into the room I did not tell him anything. I

ASKED HIM IF IT WAS LAWFUL.

for one man to seduce another man's wife. He said that I must simply yield to his wishes. I told him it was not fair and asked him to leave me alone. He refused and seduced me. He then took me up and seated me in his lap and told me that he had large property and that I need not be anxious. He also asked me not to divulge the matter. He sent for sweetmeats and gave them to me and I ate. He asked me to visit him the next day. Then he called for the bairagi and asked him to take me home and bring me the next day. I then went to the choultry and my husband came home. The next day my husband left the choultry, and the bairagi came and called me to go to the Mahunt. I told him that I had been disgraced ; but the bairagi told me that I was very lucky and we both went to the bungalow. I saw near the bungalow a man who looked like a man of my caste. He was a photographer. The Mahunt and the photographer were talking to each other outside the hall. I did not know he was a photographer then. I know him now. He took a photograph of me the next day. On the second day, shortly after we went upstairs the Mahunt called for the photographer and asked him to bring all the materials necessary for taking a photograph. The Mahunt asked me to sit for a photograph. I did not consent and a photograph was not taken that day. I spent some time with the Mahunt also that day, and he had intercourse with me. He offered to give me sovereigns and rupees, but I said I did not require them. The last day he tied four sovereigns in the corner of my cloth, though I said I did not want them. I went again on the third day to the Mahunt. I saw the photographer at the bungalow, with his materials. The Mahunt

ASKED ME TO SIT FOR A PHOTOGRAPH

and while I was dressed he took a photograph, but they told me it had been spoiled. Then I went away. On the fourth day the bairagi came to the choultry and took me to the Mahunt who had intercourse with me. I told him that I was leaving for my country, the name of which I had already mentioned to him. I told him that I had come with my husband to Tirupati to worship the god. He gave me four sovereigns, and I came away with the bairagi to the choultry. Before I left on the fourth day, I told the Mahunt that we were going to Sriperumbadur and would eventually go to Madras. He asked me when I was likely to be in Madras. I said we would come to Madras about the end of Arpasi and would stay in some choultry. On the fourth day I saw the photographer with the Mahunt. The Mahunt asked the photographer about the photo and was told that it had been spoiled. They decided that another attempt might be made when I reached Madras. Then I left Tirupati with my husband for Sriperumbadu, where our priest was. We stayed there for 25 days and then came to Madras, and stayed in Chinnayya Moodelly's choultry. The next day the photographer came to the choultry after my husband had left to sell his books. He asked me when we had come to Madras. He came again two days after and asked me to go to the Mahunt, who had arrived at a place near by, I went with the photographer to the Mahunt to the house where he was staying. I had intercourse with him that day. The next day I went again to the Mahunt who asked the photographer to bring the camera. He brought it. They asked me to sit for a photograph. Under protest I sat with the Mahunt, who also was naked. A little while after the photographer asked us to dress again. I did not see the photograph taken then. I saw it only when my husband brought and showed it to me.

THE MAN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH IS THE MAHUNT.

We were in the position shown in the photograph. After the photograph was taken that day, the Mahunt gave me a silk cloth to wear on the Deepavali day. What appears round my neck in the photograph is the *tali* which I have always worn ; even on the days I went to the Mahunt. Then I left with my husband for Trichinopoli. A few days after Deepavali, my husband who had a letter in his hand, accused me of misbehaviour which I denied. He got angry with me and then went away. He was absent for about 15 days and then brought the photograph and struck me saying that I had disgraced him and told me to leave the house. When he showed me the photograph I kept quiet for fear he would strike me again if I attempted to say anything. Then I left with my mother, who had been living with us, and we have since then been living in another street at Trichinopoly.

His Worship said that the prosecution should establish by formal evidence the marriage between the complainant and the woman ; for in a criminal prosecution the mere statements of the parties could not be considered enough. Some relations might be called to prove it.

Mr. J. G. Smith said that it was not required to prove that according to the procedure adopted in the Presidency Besides,

THE FACT OF THE MARRIAGE WAS NOT DISPUTED

by the other side. If that was done he would produce some evidence to prove it.

The examination of the witness continued :—I was married to my husband some 15 years ago at Trichinopoly. A priest named Muthu Iyer presided at the marriage ceremony. My mother, father and the first wife of my husband were all present at my marriage. I was 15 years of age when I was married. Since my marriage I never misbehaved except with the Mahunt.

Audi Lakshmi Ammal, the mother of Govindammal, examined by Mr. J. G. Smith corroborated the previous witnesses' evidence so far as it related to the marriage of the complainant with Govindammal and to the complainant showing his wife the photograph.

Echirajulu Naidu, examined by Mr. J. G. Smith said that he was a travelling photographer and knew the Mahunt and Govindammal. He took a photograph of the woman and the Mahunt together at Tirupati under the orders of the Mahunt and at his cost. The photograph he took at Tirupati was spoiled owing to bad weather. The Mahunt then told him that the woman was leaving Tirupati at once, and that he could take one in Madras. The Mahunt sent him in advance and the Mahunt himself came two days later. He came to Madras for this special business and saw Govindammal in the choultry. He told the woman that he had been sent by the Mahunt to see if she had come. He went away and came to her again after the Mahunt had arrived in Madras. He took her with him to the Mahunt's place and took a photograph of both of them in a Chetty's house in Govindappa Naick's street where the Mahunt had been staying. He took the photograph of them when they were together. He did not see them sitting naked. His head had been covered and he did not look at them while sitting naked but saw them only in the plate. Witness identified the photograph and the two people in it as the Mahunt and the woman. Witness knew the complainant and identified him. The complainant came to him to ask for the photograph ; he, however, denied all knowledge of it. But the complainant coaxed him, and he, therefore, gave it to him. (Witness at this stage identified the Mahunt, and the woman Govindammal also identified the Mahunt as being the man who had seduced her and who had sat with her to be photograghed).

At this stage the Court adjourned

THE CASE WITHDRAWN.

The further hearing of the charges of adultery and enticing away a married woman, against the Mahunt of Tirupati was commenced on Tuesday when complainant's counsel being absent, His Worship asked him if he was prepared to go on with the case. The complainant replied that he had not the means to proceed with the case any further.

His Worship asked him if he made that statement on his own responsibility or after consulting his Vakil.

The complainant said that he was waiting for his Vakil to come.

His Worship remarked that it came to just what he had predicted. It was a question of money.

His worship left the Bench for a few minutes when Counsel and Vakil for the complainant came into the Court. His Worship again came on the Bench, when after consulting his client Mr. J. G. Smith informed the Court that the complainant desired to withdraw the complaint.

His Worship said that he had told the complainant that if he so desired it the need not go on with the case. He could have saved the Court's time and stopped the filthy details from being made public. The Court could not say anything to him now. He had an absolute right to withdraw the charge. His Worship therefore allowed him to do so and informed the Mahunt that the complainant had the right to withdraw the charge, and was allowed to do so The Mahunt, who heard the Magistrate's remarks, said nothing and left the Court.

His Worship directed the photograph to be impounded for any further action which the Court might think necessary. An application could be made by any one a month hence, who thought he was the owner of it.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE FRONTIER

CAMELS AND CABLES.

During the last Frontier Operations, as every one knows, the telegraph wires got fearfully congested, and this through no fault whatever of the Telegraph staff who did wonders and worked night and day. At Rawalpindi, for instance, as the work in that office, and it was enormous, increased, the office was indented on, not only for Signallers, but for its gazetted Officers, till, in time of pressure, it was left, so far certainly as its normal staff was concerned weaker than at ordinary times. To obviate future congestion and, it is to be feared, to bring Simla yet nearer to the Frontier, an entirely new and independent line of wire is being set up from Simla to Peshawar. It does not go through any stations except we believe, Lahore and Rawalpindi, where new batteries have to be connected, the distances being great. So that when our next show comes off, Government will have its own wire to the Frontier entirely independent of those now existing. This is all very well, but what about the extra signallers: are there sufficient of them available ? The wire is already up to Dinah, between Jhelum and Rawalpindi.

When the Great Mobilization Scheme was formulated some few years ago, among many other "secret instructions" given was one that at certain centres officers should be told off to hold themselves ready to proceed at a moment's notice to certain districts and buy camels—not young beasts, but those ready to go on service. Officers were accordingly told off many went on leave or furlough, and were given permission to hand over their instructions to other officers. This was done. Then, suddenly, since Christmas, orders have been received by wire, and officers are now engaged in buying up camels, literally by the hundred, we might say the thousand, all through the camel-breeding districts of the Punjab. The Indian equivalent of "The Man in the Street" is wondering what it means.—"C. and M. Gazette."

WOMEN AS DETECTIVES.

"Men," said an old detective the other day "as a rule are not so close observers as women, and do not give what I call detectives descriptions of persons. If you ask a man to describe a person he gives a general description that will suit a thousand or so having the same colour of hair and eyes.

"I remember trying to capture a woman once who was in league with some clever counterfeiters. Several men described her in a general way, and I watched carefully the train that she was supposed to come into the City by every day. I found a half-dozen in every train who would have answered the description.

"After a week of failure and chagrin I found a woman who had seen her and knew enough to give me a description. Her description had a strong detective point—only one, but enough. It was the peculiar way the counterfeiter did up her hair. That clue brought me success the next day, for I arrested the right woman, through a woman's description.

"Another woman who I arrested through a description furnished by one of her own sex was recognised by the way she raised her eye-lids. She had a flirty way of looking out of her eyes, and her observing sister of course noticed that peculiarity at once. The first thing that strikes a woman about another person is almost invariably a salient feature, and one which can be recognised easily."

POPULARISING THE BRITANNICA.

Now that the "Encyclopædia Britannica" is being furnished at such a remarkably low price to residents in India this great home library will find its way to the bookshelves of many persons who have hitherto been compelled to go to clubs or libraries in order to consult its pages. A more general appreciation of the daily usefulness of the Encyclopædia Britannica may be expected to repay its publishers for the concession they have made, and the absurdity and enthusiasm with which the readers of the gazette are welcoming the present opportunity shows that the end in view will soon have been accomplished. Read the advertisement which appears on page (2) of this issue.

THE LOSS OF THE CLAN DRUMMOND.

An inquiry took place in Glasgow last week into the circumstances attending the loss of the Clan Drummond, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay. She was owned by Sir C. W. Cayzer, Hope Street, and others. The vessel left Liverpool on Nov. 26 last with a crew of fifty-nine hands, a general cargo and one passenger, bound for Algoa Bay, Cape Colony. All went well until 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 31st January :—

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 20th January 1899, sanctioning the Trustees' proposal to lease for a term of 99 years, renewable for only one such further term, the building sites to be reclaimed on the southern half of the Apollo Basin and inviting the attention of the Trustees to the remark in the memorandum from the Public Works Department dated 16th November 1898, that the plots in question being in a most prominent position, the style of the buildings to be constructed on them should be suitable, and that the plots in the rear or western line might be reduced from five to four.

Resolution.—Receipt of the Government Resolution should be acknowledged with thanks, adding that the subject of para. 2 will have the Trustees' due consideration.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 25th October 1898, Read letter from the Engineer dated 19th January 1899, forwarding copy of a letter from the Architect of Mr. Tata, together with 9 amended drawings of the hotel to be erected on the site agreed to be leased to his client at Apollo Reclamation; saying that the specification forwarded with his, dated 15th October 1898, will hold good, and describing the alterations made in the plans as suggested by him, and Mr. Willcocks, as also other additional alterations from the original plan; and submitting a statement of the number of rooms on each floor, with a recommendation that the plans be approved subject to all Municipal requirements being complied with. Submitted the drawings above referred to.

Resolution.—With reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated 25 October 1898, the revised plans with the original specification are approved, subject to the conditions that all rules and requirements of the Port Trust and Municipality are and shall be complied with.

WHITE-ANTS IN GODOWNS.

Read letter from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, dated 23rd November 1898, bringing to notice that the Trustees' godowns (P. T. Building No. 95) situated at Elphinstone Bridge Road, which have been in their occupation for many years are infected with white ants on account of damp, and requesting the Trustees to have the ground paved with stone for the safety of their goods.

Read report from the Traffic Manager, dated 31st December 1898, saying that the godowns referred to are the 6 which form P. T. Building No. 95 on the Elphinstone Estate, the only unpaved godowns on that estate; expressing an opinion that the paving ought to be done; adding that he had personally seen several cases of the kerosine oil stored therein completely destroyed by white-ants, and that the damage done from time to time must be a very serious matter.

Resolution—In accordance with the recommendation of the Land Committee, the work estimated to cost Rs. 5,335 is sanctioned as a charge against Revenue and should be undertaken and completed as soon as possible.

SHEPHERD'S OFFICES.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 13th January, 1899, forwarding a letter from Messrs. Shepherd & Co., stating that owing to the increase in their Mormugao traffic through the docks their clerical staff at "L" shed will have to be augmented, recommending that an upper floor be made across the shed over the space now occupied by the Company's clerks, so that no more shed ground space will be taken up by the extended accommodation, but that the upper portion would require to be ventilated; and suggesting that the alterations be carried out by the Trustees who will largely benefit from the increased business from this source, that Messrs. Shepherd and Co. also ask permission to add an upper floor to their Ticket Office which may be allowed subject to the Engineer's approval, but that the office being the Company's property they should bear the expense connected with the proposed alteration.

Submitted letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, dated 12th January 1899.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 16th January 1899, forwarding detailed estimate and plan, of the proposed upper floor making certain proposals to secure proper ventilation in the shed and estimating the total cost of the work at Rs. 2,673-3-0, remarking that the additional floor area obtained will be 1,071·4 square feet, and suggesting that the Company be asked to submit a sketch of what they propose to do with regard to the upper floor on their Ticket Office.

Read proceedings of the Docks Committee recommending that the whole estimate amounting to Rs. 2,673 for works only be sanctioned as a Revenue charge, and that the work should be put in hand at once, and that Messrs. Shepherd and Company be permitted to add an upper floor to their Ticket Office provided that the design for the work be submitted to, and approved by the Engineer before any work be commenced.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT :—

	For week ending 27th Jan. 1899.	Total from 1st April 1898 to 27th Jan. 1899.	For week ending 28th Jan. 1898.	Total from 1st April 1897 to 27th Jan. 1898.
Vessels piloted into harbour	26	835	22	721
" piloted out of harbour	19	832	15	709
" transported	13	581	8	426
" attended to	...	64	2	109
" warped	...	50	...	43

THE RETIREMENT OF BISHOP GELL.

NO SUCCESSOR YET CHOSEN.

Although no successor has yet been appointed to fill the See of Madras rendered vacant by the retirement of the Right Reverend Bishop Gell, the arrival of the Most Reverend the Metropolitan sets Bishop Gell free to lay down the reins of office, and, as we mentioned the other day, writes the local *Mail*, his Lordship now goes to Coonoor, handing over charge of the administration of his diocese to the Venerable the Archdeacon. Why there should have been so much delay in nominating a successor to the Bishop we know not. The vacancy caused at Lahore by the death of the late Bishop Matthew has already been filled, while the resignation of Bishop Gell was tendered long before Lahore was deprived of its spiritual head. However, no doubt there have been reasons for the delay, which may or may not, be revealed later on. In the meantime we would suggest that steps should be taken throughout the Anglican Church in this Diocese to raise a memorial to the beloved Chief Pastor who after nearly thirty-eight years of active service is about to seek that rest and retirement which his advanced age and his failing health demand. Our good Bishop has been the recipient from time to time, at special epochs of his episcopate, of tokens of regard from his clergy and others, but what we would now propose is that a fund should be raised, with a moderate maximum subscription, to which all members of the English Church under Bishop Gell's jurisdiction should be invited to subscribe. There is not a corner in this huge Diocese that has not derived benefit from the gentle loving sway of our revered Bishop, nor is there a single congregation, however humble, that has not enjoyed a share of his fatherly interest. We put forward our suggestion in full confidence that it will generally commend itself to our readers, and we have little doubt that many who do not belong to the Anglican communion will regard the proposal with sympathy and approval. What form the memorial should take might well be left to future consideration. For the present it will only be necessary to collect the funds.

FRONTIER RELIEFS.

In connection with the approaching Chitral reliefs, the following changes in the location of Native Infantry depots may be expected :—Depot 19th Punjab Infantry from Sialkot to Jhelum; depot 30th Punjab Infantry, from Peshawar to Jhelum; depot 37th Dogras from Sialkot to Peshawar. The depots to be located at Jhelum will occupy the lines, rendered vacant by the retention of the 32nd Pioneers with the Khyber Brigade. In furtherance of the reliefs for 1898-99 (concluded), the 2nd Sikh Infantry will march from Edwardesabad to Tochi, starting to-morrow (Wednesday), and arriving on Friday next. The 37th Dogras will leave Tochi for Peshawar on the 13th instant, arriving on the 25th to 28th, while the 35th Sikhs will march from Peshawar to Tochi, the date of movement being the 27th February and of arrival the 11th March. The 33rd Punjab Infantry will move from Tochi to Kohat, leaving on the 12th and arrived on the 22nd March, and on the 22nd Punjab Infantry on the 25th proximo will march from Mhot-Kuram line to Khushalgarh and rail thence to Jhelum, where they will arrive on 30th March. The 1/2th Bengal Infantry will proceed by rail and route march from Lucknow to Tochi on the 15th instant arriving on the 4th March, while the 8th Bengal Infantry will move from Tochi to Lucknow by route march and rail on the 6th March, arriving on the 22nd. The 2-5th Gurkhas will march from Abbottabad to the Samana, starting on the 1st and arriving on the 20th proximo, and 2-2nd Gurkhas will leave the Samana for Dehra Dun, on March 22nd, proceeding by rail to Saharanpur from Khushalgarh, reaching their destination on the 4th April.

PURELY PERSONAL.

It has been left to the Sultan to illustrate the practical application of the Czar's Peace idea to the operations of war. Abdullah Pasha, who commands the Turkish army operating against the Yemen insurgents, reports that the rumours of bloody battles are all false. The soldiers were instructed not to kill the rebels but "to appeal to them by kindness and justice." The result is that the insurgent stronghold has been seized and the Turkish commander urgently requires more troops. War on the principles of peace does not, to judge by this sample, differ much in the end from the old variety.

The Czar, of his great magnanimity, is fully prepared to apply the same system of peace to Finland as the Sultan has employed in Yemen. He wants to squeeze more troops out of Finland, and suggests three extra regiments to Helsingfors as a hint to the Parliament. If the Parliament does not take the hint and vote for more battalions (strictly in the interests of peace) then more regiments will come and the Parliament will go. Thus the Juggernaut place rolls on, with the Czar on the box seat.

Words continue to issue from Mr. Morley like white ants from an old beam of wood, but no one is likely to be one penny the worse or the better for them. Yesterday he laboriously undertook to define a Jingo in five paragraphs, and the result is a pitiful example of the inability of a studious mind to frame a repartee. To persons troubled with insomnia we can confidently recommend Mr. Morley's badinage as a soporific.

Recently Mr. Chamberlain received from Jamaica a memorial from the elected members of the Legislative Council, in which they "severely blamed the Imperial Government for its action towards the West Indies." In reply, Mr. Chamberlain sent a long dispatch in which he "severely blames the elected members of the Council for the colony's financial and other troubles." While the authorities are thus falling out, is there any chance that Jamaica will come by its own?

M. Paul de Cassagnac has found a definition for England that will give pleasure to Mr. Morley, Mr Kruger, and the Dynamite Party. He speaks of the English as "that nation of filibusters which is a disgrace to civilisation." Oh for a Henry, an Esterhazy, a Quesnay de Beaurepaire, to vindicate our title to be ranked with the civilised!

Mr. Michael Davitt attacks England through the medium of the "Figaro" in an article which he entitles, with a clumsy effort to be funny, "St. John Bull." In order to get the French on his side he appears as a violent anti-Dreyfusite; but the cruelest cut of all is the heading of the article, "The Opinion of an Englishman"! We may be a wicked, drunken, hypocritical nation, but we are not responsible for Mr. Davitt.

Count Muravieff, the Russian Chancellor, was a member of a peace society many years ago. That was the time when he sowed his wild peace; it will soon be time to reap them with bayonets—the Czar's patent Circular weapons, for choice.

It is interesting to learn that in 1896 Mr. John Morley said at Glasgow, "I am for a safe England a strong England, a just England, a right-doing England, and the bigger the better." The people of Brechin were told on Tuesday that Mr. Morley could define a chameleon. We are not surprised to learn that his definition is not recognised by naturalists.

When the new Lord Rector of St. Andrews University is installed, the honorary degree of LL.D. will according to an ancient custom, be conferred on several well-known men, and as the University is open to women, Mrs. Fawcett will also be among the recipients, Journalism will be honoured in the person of the Editor of the "Times," Mr. Buckle; Local Government through the Chairman of the London County Council; theological learning will be represented by the Chief Rabbi; medicine by Sir W. Broadbent; and literature and historical research by Mr. George Russell and Mr. Osmund Airy, respectively.

There is weeping and wailing on the part of Italian hotel proprietors just now. Italy's great national industry of housing and feeding the visitor from other lands has fallen off terribly lately, it appears, and how to remedy this state of things is the question which is agitating the breasts of those concerned at present. At Venice, Naples, and other cities (writes the Rome correspondent of the "Mail") the dearth of visitors has occasioned much anxiety, and the municipal authorities have met and discussed the question, How to induce foreigners to visit Italy." The Mayor of Venice has come forward with a proposal to hold a conference of hotel proprietors at Rome early in February to study the question and to form a society for the purpose of attracting English, American, and other rich foreigners to Italy.

The Rev. W. G. Peel, the first Bishop of Mombasa, is the thirty-eighth missionary of the Church Missionary Society to be raised to the Episcopate, and the eighth student of the Society's College at Islington who has become a Bishop. Mr. Peel has for some time past been secretary of the Bombay and Western India Mission of the Society. Among the foreign visitors who will speak at the forthcoming centenary celebration are Count Bernstorff, Pasteur Monod, two African and three Indian clergymen.

A proposal that Lord Iveagh should be elected Lord Mayor by the new Corporation of the City of Dublin has been received with much favour by the citizens. Lord Iveagh has been a munificent benefactor of the City of Dublin, of which his father, the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart., was Lord Mayor in 1851.

Sir N. Lindley seldom indulges in the "humour of the Bench," so dear to his immediate predecessor. The other day, however, he availed himself of a tempting opportunity afforded by an appeal relating to the site of a small-pox hospital. Counsel stated that it was improbable that there would be many cases there at one time. "That may depend on the anti-vaccinationists," genially observed the Master of the Rolls.

Mr. Keiller, who died last week in the West Indies, when on a cruise in his steam yacht Erl King, 568 tons, was the head of the well-known Dundee firm which bears his name, and which was established by his grandfather about a century ago. Mr. Keiller was a generous benefactor to Dundee in many ways, and on several occasions he rendered valuable services to his native place. He was a staunch Unionist, and was more than once invited to contest Dundee. In 1886, when the Huntly estates on Deeside came into the market, Mr. Keiller purchased the fine property of Morven, near Bullater, which includes one of the best grouse moors in Aberdeenshire. Morven is "on the march" with the Royal domain, and the Queen at one time contemplated purchasing this estate. Morven Hill was formerly one of her Majesty's favourite excursions from Balmoral. Mr. Keiller built himself a large house on the Morven property, and he was very popular in the district.

"HUNYADI JANOS." Professor Virchow, as one of the first to recognise the value of this popular Aperient Water, testifies to its having given him invariably satisfactory results. He considers it "one of the most valuable of the curative gents at our disposal." Sold everywhere.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "Condy's Fluid."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with Condy's Fluid
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

MUNYON
HAS A CURE FOR EACH DISEASE.
47 REMEDIES FOR
47 AILMENTS.
Rupee Vials at all Chemists.
Send for Munyon's "Guide to Health."
CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

"WONDERFUL EFFECT."
Mr. THOMAS JARDINE, who lives at 6, Gordon House, High Road, Chiswick, says: "I have tried the Munyon Rheumatism Cure for a severe attack of rheumatism, and found it to be very beneficial. It had a wonderful effect upon me, and I regard it as a boon to suffering humanity."

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S COLD CURE prevents Pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S COUGH CURE stops coughs, night sweats allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S KIDNEY CURE speedily cures pains in the back, loins, or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S HEADACHE CURE stops headache in three minutes. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S NERVE CURE cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion. It stimulates and strengthens the nerves, and is a wonderful tonic. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S ASTHMA CURE and Herbs relieve asthma in three minutes, and cure permanently. Price Four Rupees.
MUNYON'S FEMALE REMEDIES are a boon to all women.
MUNYON'S BLOOD CURE eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S PILE OINTMENT positively cures all forms of piles. Price One Rupee.
MUNYON'S VITALIZER—the great tonic for men. Price Four Rupees.

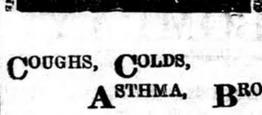
For Sale by all Chemists,
and from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona.
WHOLESALE MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.
N & C RAINCOAT
("Ferranus" Proof).
Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!

TEST.—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
DURABILITY.—The Rain-proof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
HEALTHINESS.—Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.
HOT CLIMATES.—Heat improves the rainproof quality
To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.
Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W.
Insist on N & C "Ferranus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

for Ladies April Steel Pills
A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.
Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist SOUTHAMPTON.

VAN HOUTEN'S
It ranks among Chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among Cocoas. It is unsurpassed for Wholesomeness, Nutritive Value and Delicacy of Flavour.
GIVE IT A TRIAL!
CHOCOLATE
Sold in the following sizes:—
Croquettes — ... In Tins.
Europe — ... In Tins.
Square Tablets.
Bars.
[47

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.
This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.
GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.
Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.
Full Cream.
Largest Sale in the World.

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations
"LANOLINE"
For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
Toilet "Lanoline"
For Delicate and Sensitive Skins.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LDN.
from all Chemists

STILL INCREASING
Are the sales of Liebig Company's Extract, and likely to increase more than ever as cooks learn that dainty nourishing gravies and entrees can be so much more easily and economically prepared by its use, than when all the Stock had to be made. In addition to this, there is nothing to equal the original flavour and wholesomeness, there is nothing so equal the original
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COMPANY'S EXTRACT
Sir Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S.
Dr. Max von Pettenkofer.

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CREDIT LYONNAIS.
Established 1863.
Capital (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
Reserve Fund.....Frs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: Esplanade Road.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: Rooms.
Branches in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Liverpool and Manchester.
Capital ...Frs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Head Office—MADRAS.
Established A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
Paid-up Capital	40,00,000
Reserves and Rest	13,83,900
Security Provided for Depositors	53,83,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital $	100,00,000
Reserve Fund $	90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 3 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }
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AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, HOLHO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegraph.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
[illegible], Manager.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
Head Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, Bombay.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Founded 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
Head Office: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
Fire Reserve Funds..... £877,033
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
39, Apollo Street.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital.....£1,114,625
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Head Office:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 6,960,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
Bankers—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
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Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.
TESTIMONIALS.
MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes:—"Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts."
Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..... Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
TO be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from 25 BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 2. To be had at this Office.

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BUILT LIKE A WATCH.

QUALITY.

From its very inception the Sterling has been essentially High-grade, always constructed of the Best, and By the Best, that money could secure.

Our position is Unique. The Sterling has been strictly

ONE GRADE.

At no time have we been Identified with a Cheaper construction.

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The well-known Sterling quality will be strictly maintained in our 1899 models, despite the Reduced selling price.

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Our options cover a larger range than ever before of High-grade Tyres and Saddles.

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SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE AGENTS.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA :—
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BOMBAY.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

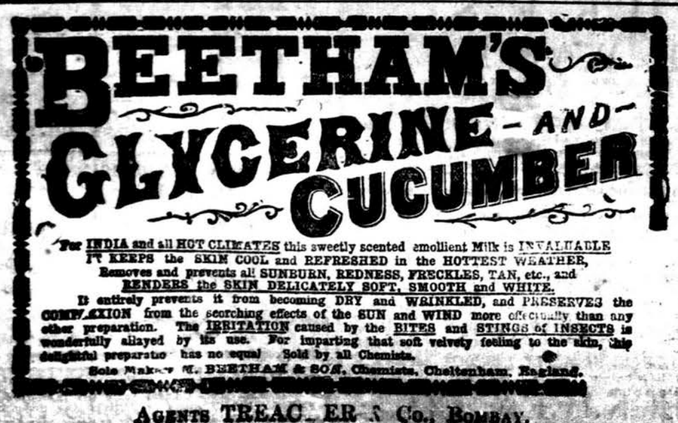
For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching, For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION.)

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
CAUTION.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.


BEETHAM'S
GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers—W. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
AGENTS TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
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Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
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Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
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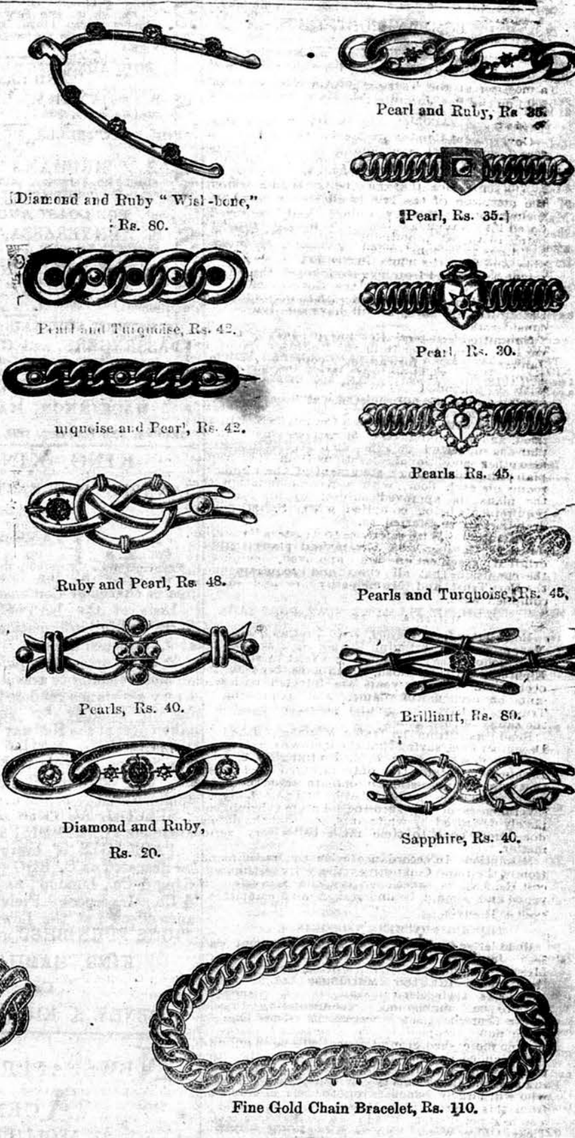

Fine Gold Snaffle Bracelet, Rs. 120.

Fine Gold Chain Bracelet, Rs. 110.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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ONLY RELIABLE STORMPROOF and PUNKAHPROOF.

Established since half a century in India, I always very anxiously secured to my Customers the best and latest improvements in the Line of Lamps suitable for use in India, and I can state that my exertions were crowned with the greatest success possible.

DITMAR LAMPS
are known now
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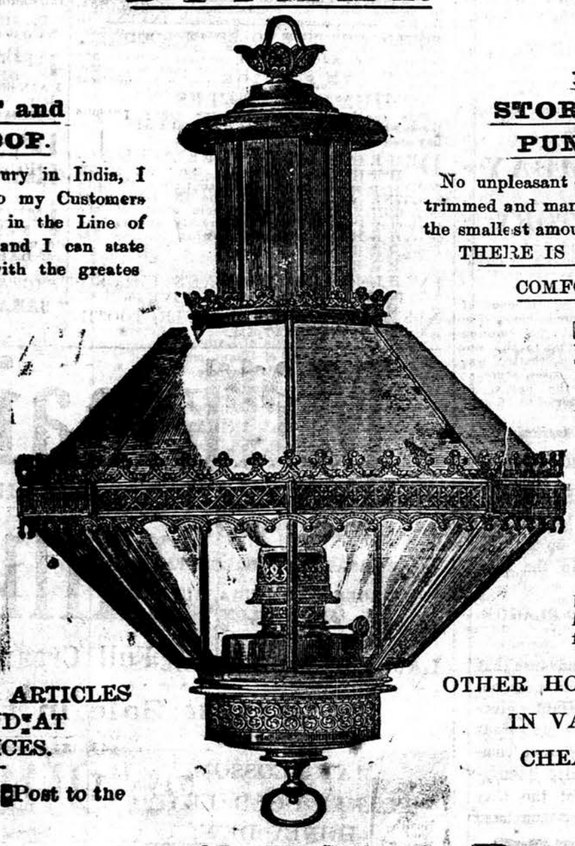

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